Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 118 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th June ..	Karoa ..	7,009	Extra B. I. Co.'s sailing
27th " ..	Novara ..	6,850	Extra
28th " ..	Plassy ..	7,346	
5th July ..	Khyber ..	8,946	
*12th " ..	Culna ..	6,151	

*Does not carry passengers.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" grade certificate holders before the latter part of July.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Passage fares are liable to alteration without notice.

BOMBAY TO LONDON:

First Saloon. "A" Rs.	First Saloon. "B" Rs.	Second Saloon. "C" Rs.	Second Saloon. "A" Rs.	Second Saloon. "B" Rs.	Native Servants. Deck Rs.
Single					
816	756	696	576	516	250
Return					
1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES:

"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	"C" Rs.	"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	Rs.
Single					
767	720	660	552	492	230
Return					
1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
25th " ..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
26th June ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct
20th " ..	Dumra ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf
22nd " ..	Taroba ..	E. & S. Africa. 11 a. m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicoll Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Fukuku Maru	R. Nakanishi	3181	10th June	21st June
Kinesan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	22nd June	3rd July
Chin Maru	K. Urata	4763	20th June	1st July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July
Kosaku Maru	H. Nagashiro	3187	7th July	18th July

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,006.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	..	25th June	Japan
Shokwa Maru	M. Miyatake ..	14th June	25th "	Genoa and Marseilles
Bovina Maru	S. Imai ..	22nd June	5th July	Japan.
Gange Maru	S. Arai ..	22nd June	5th "	Japan.
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe ..	15th July	25th "	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Wasa Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Tsinan, Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager, Bombay,

Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Opp. Bank of Bombay

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
894, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Churen Lane CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	35,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & CO.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 511

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Libera commission to Agents and Book-sellers Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 98 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS CHIEFS AND CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NARAYEN DABULKAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 22nd June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Sir Vussonji Tricumji in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Deed of Mortgage dated 13th April, 1918, made between Sir Vussoonji Trikamji of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell off by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and 30 and New Nos. 16361-16366, Old Survey No. 26-26-26 and New Survey No. 7218-7219 and bounded on the East by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Keshavji and Dwarkadas Shamji, on the West by the seashore, on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vussonji and on the South partly by the Narayen Dabulker Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusji Nowroji Cooper and now belonging to Meherali Fakira and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "D" Ward No. S. 3343 (1) and 3343 (2) and 3344 and Street Nos. I 1A and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property consists of three bungalows and is perfectly suitable for residence of Princes and Noblemen, besides it commands a beautiful and rare view of the sea side.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 33 CASES AMERICAN WOOD SCREWS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale Room the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

A. S. and Co., 1/6—6 cases Flat Heald Bright iron wood screws. 1,410 gross of different sizes and numbers.

A. S. and Co., 1/5—5 cases Flat Heald Bright iron wood screws. 1,475 gross.

A. S. and Co., 1/11—11 cases Flat Heald iron wood screws 2,081 gross.

E. M. S.—8 cases Flat Heald iron wood screws 890 gross.

A. S. and Co.,—8 cases Flat Heald iron wood screws 1,465 gross.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Mr. Hosseinbhoy Ladhabhoy and on account and at the risk of Damoder Bapujee Padwal the defaulting purchaser, who has committed a breach of the agreement of sale dated the 13th day of March, 1918, made between the said Hosseinbhoy Ladhabhoy of the one part and the said Damoder Bapujee Padwal of the other part, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 382 sq. yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 767, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F. Ward Nos. 228 and 229, 230, 231 and 232 and Street Nos. 232—234, and in rear 236 (1) 238 and 240 and 1 in rear, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Babaji Sodawaterwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Fazelbhoy Peer Mahomed Mistry, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Esmail Haji Hasheem, and on or towards the south by Arthur Road which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya attorneys for the vendor at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the under signed Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 20TH JUNE, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite Messrs. R. Scott's stables by order of the concerned valuable household furniture, etc., of the late Mr. R. P. Karkaria comprising, blackwood double bedstead, mirror door almyrahs, writing tables, dressing tables, roll top office table, glass door book cases, old blackwood carved writing table, panelled cupboards, record stands, telescope, binocular, wearing apparel, pictures, clock, crockery, utensils, etc.

The above is on view.

N. B.—Very valuable library of rare books will be sold by public auction on a date to be fixed hereafter.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 396 BALES OF YARN.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th June, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydownie, near the Temple, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Agents, The E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. Chhabildas Nathubhai:—

396 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 11|s Seven Stars Yellow Tie of the Jacob Sassoon Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VICTORIA AND ARAB HORSE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the surviving partner of the firm of Messrs. Mahomedally Abdoolally and Co.:—

1 Victoria with rubber tyred wire wheels and a flea bitten Arab Horse.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 country bred horse, quiet in harness.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 21st June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned furniture (brought from Joonagad for the purposes of sale) at Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, next to Messrs. Cummo Jaffer Sulleman's Workshop, the valuable and handsome furniture consisting of Bohemian cut glass double swings suites of sofas and chairs, writing tables, dressing tables, teapoys, stands, cabinets, cupboards, almyrahs, electric hanging chandeliers, and wall and table lamps, large mirrors glass plates and small handas, etc., teakwood and blackwood furniture such as single and double door almyrahs, cabinets screens, sofas, chairs, sofas and chairs, large and small wall clocks, solid silver hookas, etc., etc.,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the Bombay commercial Co.

About 185 casks each 1 Cwt. Bleaching Powder of best Japanese make.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th June, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Household Handsome Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Platedware, etc., of Doctor Nanabhoy Ardesir Framji Moos, D.S.C., the retired Director of the Bombay Observatory.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the bungalow situate at a very little distance from the Afghan Church, at Colaba, the household handsome furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, clothes, hanging and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, arm and armless chairs, marble top centre tables, artistic corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, iron and teakwood cots, mirror back sideboard, clothes baskets, palm-stands, chiffoniers, jardineers, fancy teapoys, reclining sofa, revolving book case, hatstands, towel horse, flower pots, rich pictures in frames, wash-hand tables, large carpets, electric hanging lamps, large lot of brass and copper pots, platedware, crockeryware, glassware, etc., etc.

The property of Doctor Nanabhoy Ardesir Framji Moos, D.S.C., the retired Director of the Bombay Observatory.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—Motor Car will be in service on the sale day free of charge at the Colaba Tram Terminus to carry the intending purchasers to the sale premises.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST!

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A DE LAGE MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort:—

One De Lage Motor Car H.P. 12—14 5 seater, 4 cylindered Torpedo body, lamps, tools, with other accessories, car in perfect working order. Taximeter also fitted.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Jadavji Khetsey, at the godown of Seth Jamnadas Devcaran at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of Seth Gopalji Damji:—

75 cases Japanese Camphor, each 80 tins, each tin weighing 1 lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Muljt Jetha Market by order of Seth Goculdas Tricumdas and on account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Keshavlal of Gopalgully.

15 packages dhotees quality of No. 2626 number whatever may come 8/9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Damodar Pragji, at his godown near Bridge, Dana Bunder, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ismail Mamad and Sons:—

100 cases Japanese Camphor, each 80 tins, each tin weighing 1 lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1919.

MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort, opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, ETC., THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in Medow Street opp. the New Share Bazar. The following household furniture comprising of dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, crockery stand, sideboard, drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, mirror door almirahs, hanging clothes and gown presses, easychairs, teapoys, marble washing tables, sewing machine, dressing chest of drawers, and tables, writing tables, fancy cabinets, corner cabinets, cash boxes, clothes basket, table lamps, glass screen, garden chairs, photo-frames, copper boiler, glassware, crockery, dinner set, etc.

Property of Mrs. A. O'Brien and others.

Property is on view.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Aply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulked to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER. "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicatin with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS—For business men, better times have once again arrived in M. J. Cloth Market. Those wishing to try their luck, may correspond with Box No. 696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2740

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Immediate enrollment for Company Auditors', Banking, Commercial and Secretarial courses recommended. Professor Davar can be interviewed between 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), 30, Esplanade Road. 2667

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SOLICITOR and an LL. B. as assistant for a Solicitors' firm. Apply stating terms and experience to Box No. 698 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2745

WANTED—A GENERAL OFFICE CLERK for a printing press, salesman preferred. Apply stating qualification and salary expected to Box No. 699, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2705

WANTED.—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST for Messrs. Dulerai and Co., 70, Apollo Street. Apply personally. 2736

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST. Apply personally to Messrs. CONTRACTOR & KANGA, Architects, No. 17-19, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 2737

WANTED—A GRADUATE to teach French. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 2733

WANTED—A DESHA-BHAKTA DOCTOR to pay free visits to God's Sick Children. Apply stating terms and qualifications to SWAMI GOVINDANAND HIRABAD, Hyderabad, Sind. 2021

WANTED—A TEACHER (graduate preferred) for a VII Standard, Parsi boy, S. L. Persian, near Dadar Station or at your place, state time and salary for an hour daily. Apply Box No. 695, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2734

WANTED—L. C. E., B. E., or a qualified OVERSEER from a recognized college for the post of Superintendent, Water Works, Amraoti. Pay Rs. 100 per month, with good prospects and Rs. 20 horse allowance. Apply with testimonials (which will not be returned) on or before 1st of July, 1919. (Sd.) S. B. TAMBOLKAR, Secretary, Amraoti Town Municipal Committee. 2718

WANTED—A GRADUATE of Agricultural College, experienced in laying out garden and general farming. Must be honest. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 690, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2707

WANTED for service in the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland Ltd., Limbe in British Central Africa, three Indian first class STATION MASTERS and one INDIAN SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Salary according to qualifications, three years' agreement with return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 693, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2730

WANTED

GOVERNMENT SERVANT wants LOAN Rs. 1,000 on personal security. Repayable instalments Rs. 75 monthly. Apply Box No. 697, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2743

WANTED TO BUY A CARD in the old Share and Exchange Bazar on account and risk of the defaulting vendor Mr. Motimal Hotchand. Please apply with full particulars to Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON, Solicitors, 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2729

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—7-12-'6 n-h-p Marshalls portable steam engines 100 lbs., pressure, 9, 14, 17, 25, 26, 38, bhp. Blackstone, Rustons Oil Engines. BHARAT ENGINEERING Co., Cawnpore. 2728

FOR SALE—One Alcohol Condenser by Manlove Alliott, very little used. Heating surface 500 square feet, capacity 500 gallons of liquor per hour. For particulars apply Box No. 687, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2700

WANTED—Proprietors, Office Managers and Head Clerks to pay us a visit whenever they are in need of first class Stationery for their offices. We combine economy with quality. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. A5

FRESH STOCKS of all kinds of drawing instruments, papers, pencils, pens, erasers, colours (water and oil), compasses, drawing boards, etc., sold at the lowest possible prices at THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B5

FOR SALE—Ransome's patent Horizontal Log band saw No. 1 size for logs upto 48" diameter by 22 ft. long, or would exchange for a good single blade horizontal log frame saw or for a circular saw rack bench in part payment. Bandsaw is complete with Ransome's automatic saw sharpener, brazing clamps, etc., and can be seen working. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Govt. Central Woodworking Institute, Bareilly, U. P. 2557

FOR SALE—10ft. Lathe of South Bend Works (Brand New). 18¼in. Swing over Bed; 10ft. length o Bed; 81in. distance between centres; 1 15/16in. Hole through Spindle, with one set of 18in. raising blocks and taper attachment; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 4in.; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 15in., and one Standard Drill Chuck of 1in. with the necessary fittings; one set of 12 Lathe tools and one set of 12 Lathe dogs. Ready for delivery at our godown. Price Rs. 3,700 nett. Apply Box No. 685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2694

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 27th June, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918.
2. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Accounts for the three months ended 31st March, 1919.
3. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1918.
4. To sanction the lease made to Messrs. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., of a piece of Land forming part of Dorabji Davar's Bungalow, at Tardeo.
5. To appoint Directors in place of those, who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint two Auditors to hold Office until the next General Meeting and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23RD JUNE, to MONDAY, the 7TH JULY, 1919, both days inclusive.

By the Order of the Board.
For the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th June, 1919.
2742

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,00,000.

ISSUED CAPITAL Rs. 150,00,000.

DIRECTORS.

N. N. WADIA, Esq., C.I.E., J.P., Millowner, (Messrs. Nowrosji Wadia and Sons), Forbes Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Chairman.
Sir DAVID YULE, Kt., (Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co.), Calcutta.
Sir STANLEY REED, Kt., K.B.E., LL.D., (Messrs. Bennett, Coleman and Co., Ltd.,) Hornby Road.
MEYER NISSIM, Esq., M.A., J.P., Merchant and Millowner, (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.), 3, Forbes Street, Fort.
NAROTTAM MORARJI, Esq., J.P., (Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co.)
KHETSEY KHIESY, Esq., J.P., Merchant (Messrs. Hirjee Khetsey and Company), Mandvi.
CHATRABHUJ GORDHANDAS, Esq., Merchant. (Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Company), Church Gate Street, Fort.
AMBALAL SARABHAI, Esq., Millowner, Ahmedabad.
SHANTIDAS ASKURAN, Esq., J.P., Merchant, Hughes Road, Bombay.
MANU SUBEDAR, Esq., B.Sc., (Econ.) F.S.S. Merchant, (Lalji Naranji and Company), Church Gate Street, Fort.
LALJI NARANJI, Esq., J.P., (ex-Officio), Merchant, Royal Insurance Building, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Co., 90, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Branches will be opened shortly at the principal centres in India. Agents wanted everywhere.

Work in the Fire Insurance Department will commence from the 19th June, 1919.
2655

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the University Examinations in Law and Medicine to be held in October next, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than Friday, the 4th July, 1919.

2. Forms of application and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the University Registrar.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 16th June, 1919. 2695

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 5 Share Certificates Nos. 10556, 10557, 10558, 10559 and 10560 for 10 Shares Nos. 6327, 6328, 6329, 6330, 6331, 6332, 6333, 6334, 6335 and 6336 in the Bank of Bombay issued in the name of Mrs. Eva Margarette Toussaint, widow, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. Due notice has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificates in any way. 2706

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

(Including Dhrangadra Railway.)

Bhavnagar Para, 13th June, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that the train service over this Railway will be revised on and from 1st July, 1919. The principal changes are as shown below. Other slight alterations will be seen from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

BHAVNAGAR-WADHWAN SECTION.

8 Up Mixed & Passenger.

Bhavnagar Ter	Dep.	18	0
	Arr.	20	30
Dhola Junction	Dep.	21	15
Wadhwan Jn.	Arr.	1	0

1 Down Passenger & Mixed.

Wadhwan Jn.	Dep.	3	20
	Arr.	6	58
Dhola Junction.	Dep.	7	35
Bhavnagar Ter.	Arr.	9	50

SIHOR-PALITANA BRANCH.

10 Up Passenger.

Palitana	Dep.	4	30
Sihor Junction	Arr.	5	25

9 Down Mixed.

Sihor Junction	Dep.	9	0
Palitana	Arr.	10	15

DHOLA-DHASA SECTION.

13 Down Passenger.

Dhola Junction	Dep.	7	45
Dhasa Junction	Arr.	8	40

18 Up Mixed.

Dhasa Junction	Dep.	19	45
Dhola Junction	Arr.	20	35

BOTAD-JASDAN BRANCH.

19 Down Mixed.

Botad Junction	Dep.	17	10
Jasdan	Arr.	19	10

20 Up Mixed.

Jasdan	Dep.	10	15
Botad Junction	Arr.	12	10

O. H. BEDECA,
2739 Ag. Traffic Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" for the 18th instant over the signature of Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., attorneys for Mr. Gulamhussein Ludha, our client says that it is absolutely false that the partnership existing between our client and the said Gulamhussein Ludha and others for carrying on the business in the name and style of Gulamhussein Ludha and Co., was dissolved by consent of all the parties, as alleged in the said Notice. Our client says that the said partnership was wrongfully dissolved by the said Gulamhussein Ludha in breach of the terms of the partnership agreement.

Our client has been informed that the said Gulamhussein Ludha and the other partners are trying to compromise the debts payable by the debtors to the firm. All the debtors of the said firm are hereby warned that the said Gulamhussein Ludha or any other partner of the firm has no right to compromise any debts and to collect any outstanding on behalf of the firm without our client's consent and if in spite of this Notice any debtor pays any debt due by him to the firm to the said Gulamhussein Ludha or any other partner or enters into any compromise with them he will do so at his own risk and our client will not be bound by the same.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1919.
MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Mr. Krishnadas Kallianji.
2726

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr LINGAPPA DAMAYA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore, having any claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, lease lien charge or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon, situated at Lalbag, Parel, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 557 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by plot No. 11 of the Estate Lalbag Parel, on the South by plot No. 9 of the Estate, on the East by Road and on the West by Sopari Baug Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Improvement Trust as plot No. 10, Lalbaug, Parel Estate and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 546 (1 and 2), Street Nos. 11-11a.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1919.
LEO. RODRIGUES.
for Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2727

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BYRAMJI PALLONJI ELAVIA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the building standing thereon, lying and being on the North side of Sandhurst Road, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain 1,054 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Plot No. 11 of Board's Sandhurst Road (West) Estate agreed to be leased to Mr. Purshotam Morarji Odesi, on the East by Plot No. 12 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Bai Luxmibai Vishnoo Pandit, on the South by Sandhurst Road and on the West partly by Plot No. 8 leased to Dr. A. L. Nair and partly by Plot No. 9 leased to Mr. Velinker and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7915 and 7924 parts and by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 1406 (2), 1407 (2) and Street Nos. 3B, 4B.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1919.
ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2744

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MONGHIBAI and KESARBAI daughters and heirs of the late Seth Govindji Thakersey Mulji of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu inhabitants, have contracted to seel to our client the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sales, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Foras Land, situate on the Clarke Road, on the Byculla flats in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2416 square yards or thereabouts (forming part of the property comprised in the said such lease dated the 24th day of December, 1895) together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under E. Ward No. 7373 (2), 7373 (3), 7379 (4), 7374 and 7375 (1) and Street Nos. 22-A, 22-B, 22-C, 24 and 26, and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3424 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Pesaii Tajbhai, on or towards the South by the said Clarke Road, on or towards the East by open space and beyond that by the Simplex Mill and on or towards the West by the property of Ludha Ebrahim.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1919.
RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2720

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR DORABJI COOPER, of Poona, Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land together with the bungalows or dwelling houses and outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate near the Sangam at CIVIL LINES, Wellesley Road, POONA, in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, District Poona, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 13 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Entry Nos. 179-180-181-182-361 and Survey Nos. 70-71-72-73-129, of Malli Village, Taluka Havelli and Entry No. 1, Survey No. 2, Pot No. 1, of Village Munjeri, Taluka Havelli and bounded on the East partly by the G. I. P. Railway Overbridge and partly by the land bearing Survey No. 2 and Pot No. 2, on the West by the Mulla Mutha or Sangam River, on the North partly by the said Wellesley Road and partly by the said land bearing Survey No. 2 and Pot No. 2 and on the South by the G. I. P. Railway Lines and which said premises are assessed by the Poona Suburban Municipality under Nos. 183, 183A, 183B and 183C (Civil Lines) and were formerly in the occupation or possession of Mrs. Gertrude Dorshell Low Thomas and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1919.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2735

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MISS GAUHAR
BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE ON THE SCREEN
In the celebrated Indian play
SOORDAS
now showing at
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
In the leading London Musical Successes.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. **"THE ARCADIANS"**

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

DAILY at 6-30. **JANE SHORE** the Story of the time of Edward IV.

The Story of the War Of The Roses. **JANE SHORE** In Beauty, In Generosity, In Misfortune alike unrivalled.

THE EMPIRE DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

GEORGE LARKIN AND BETTY COMPSON
CO-STARS
In the Thrilling Western Drama in 5 Exciting Parts
"THE BORDER RAIDERS"
A Tale of a Texan Rosebud blooming on the Mexican Border.

THOUGH AN ARCH-CRIMINAL
ULTUS
is a person whom every Man admires, and every Woman adores.
This Week he has achieved tremendous popularity at the
WEST-END CINEMA NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

THE GLORIOUS 6-REEL EPISODE OF THE REVENGE
ULTUS
wreaks on his faithless colleague, in conjunction with the "Grey Lady" terminates this Evening. You had better hurry up.
GAUMONT GAZETTE and 2 COMEDIES in the Programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum
A NEW HINDU SOCIO—RELIGIOUS PHOTO-PLAY
BILWAMANGAL
alias
SOORDAS
featuring the famous star of the Bombay stage
MISS GUAHAR
An unprecedented production in the history of Indian Cinematography with exceptionally magnificent settings, sumptuous scenery and brilliant costumes
produced by
THE ELPHINSTONE BIOSCOPE CO. OF CALCUTTA.
Rates slightly advanced.
An extra show daily at 5-15.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S CYCLONIC SERIAL
"HANDS UP"
Starring
RUTH ROLAND
The Popular Heroine
Chapters 13 & 14.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest from 'Blighty.
"THROUGH CENTRAL TEXAS"
Combitone—Travel
"DO YOU LOVE YOUR WIFE?"
An Excellent Comic.
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Sat. & Sunday 5. p.m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

CONSUMPTION

SUCCESSES IN BOMBAY.

Husband writes, 2nd June, (name and address willingly given to Doctors and others).

"I am glad to inform you that my wife is almost cured. There is absolutely no fever. Appetite very good. After your treatment was commenced during the first fortnight the weight increased by 5½ lbs."

ANOTHER CURE.

C. McDonald, Tinnevelly Bridge, S. I. R., writes 12th May:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I now feel quite fit and strong and intend joining my appointment early next month."

CONSUMPTION OF SPINE

AMAZING SUCCESS.

Mrs. M. Hunter,
"Sylverton" Mussoorie,
writes 21st May:—

"I write to thank you for your excellent treatment which has done nurse a great deal of good. She has had no pain in the back for weeks, her appetite has improved and you will be pleased to hear that instead of losing flesh as she used to do she has put on 4 lbs in four weeks."

Send full details and Doctor's opinion to
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.
SAHARANPUR, U. P.

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 19.

The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 551 for Fully Good Broach, July, August, and at once declined to Rs. 547, remaining quiet but steady at this price for some time. Later on the rate gave way to Rs. 542½ and then to Rs. 541 on jobbers selling, but improved to Rs. 544½. At 4 p.m., the quotation was Rs. 545 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 546. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 545 declined to Rs. 544, and after further fluctuations closing rates were as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate. Prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

				Rs
Fully Good Broach	..	..	July-August..	544½
Fully Good Bengal	..	..	July ..	413
Fine Oomras	..	..	July ..	474
Good Southern	..	..	June ..	516
Good Southern	..	..	July-August..	516

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 19TH JUNE 1919.

				Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	..	July-Augt ..	547
" " Bengal	..	..	July ..	418
Fine M.G Oomras	..	..	July ..	475
Good " Southerns	..	..	June ..	524
" " "	..	..	July-August.	519

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal ..	449	437	424	409	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab.	445	433	420	405	"
M.G. Oomras No. 2	491	481	463	..	"
Central Provinces.	511	501	483	..	"
M.G. Broach ..	561	554	547	537	"
M.G. Southerns ..	..	..	540	530	"
Dewjee & Dharwar ..	..	559	552	542	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th June 1919

Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	4 236 bales.
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	361 Owts
Linseed	..	..	..	..	..	10 065 "
Rape, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	2,313 "
Gingellyseed	..	..	..	..	..	180 "
Poppyseed	..	..	..	..	..	405 "
Groundnuts	..	..	..	..	..	1,370 "
Castorseed	..	..	..	..	..	220 "
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	2,592 "
Myrabollams	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Cottonseed	..	..	..	..	..	28,333 "
Mowraseed	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Gram	..	..	..	..	..	3,248 "
Jowar	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Bajra	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	1,007 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 19th 6-0, p. m.

Ready.			Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Bail Delivery Rs. as. p
Wheat White Delhi 78-82	..	..	7 6 0	.. .. ..
" Cawnpore 78-82	..	..	7 6 0	.. .. ..
" Karachi Bengia	..	..	7 6 0	.. .. ..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	..	1 7 0	.. .. ..
" Cawnpore	..	..	1 7 4	.. .. ..
" Yellow Cawnpore	..	..	1 7 12	.. .. ..
Linseed Brown Bold	..	..	2 0 12	2 1 12 0
" Thin	..	..	2 0 4	2 1 4 0
Toolseed White 85-15	..	..	1 1 0	.. .. ..
" Cleier 75-25	..	..	1 0 8	.. .. ..
" Cleiar 50-50	..	..	1 0 0	.. .. ..
" Black	..	..	0 2	.. .. ..
Poppyseed, White	..	..	2 1	2 1 0
Groundnuts	..	..	1 1 2	.. .. ..
Mowraseed	..	..	0	.. .. ..
Barley	..	..	1 3	.. .. ..
Buckwheat	..	..	1 0	.. .. ..

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 19th

					Rate per Rs.
					Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 12	..	..	..	..	1 0 4
Chapeli No. 12	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
Currimbhai No. 12½	..	..	..	..	1 1 2
Mafat Hansee No. 6½	..	..	..	..	0 13 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19th.

					Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	..	..	..	..	1 1 31/32
Bank Demand	..	..	..	..	1 1 31/32
Dem. Acceptance 3m/s.	..	..	..	..	1 1 31/32
Rem. Demand	..	..	..	..	226
American Dollars	..	..	..	..	261
Hongkong "	..	..	..	..	268½
Shanghai "	..	..	..	..	316½
Japan "	..	..	..	..	124
Singapore "	..	..	..	..	136

(Market Steady).

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, June 19th.

				Total up-to-date o
War Bonds ..	Rs.	...	Rs.	...
Cash Certificates ..	"	232-8	"	1,09,436-0
Total ..		232-8	"	1,09,436-0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY. June 19.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-3.

EXCHANGE.

T.T. on London, 1-7, 31-32.
D. D. on London, 1-8, 1-32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1-8, 3-8.
D. D. on France, 243.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 263-8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 124.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 120-8.
D. D. on Honkgong, Rs. 208-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 316-8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 261.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due, 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent City Improvement trust long dated, 82
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay ... 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was easy on account of speculators selling.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2380; Swan, 800; Simplex, 520; Shahpurji, 137-8; Madhowji, 2,352-8; Luxmi Cotton, 1,800; Kohinoor 1,517/8, Currimbhoy, 435; Kastoorchand 1,175; Finlay, 685; Fazulbhoy, 862-8; David, 665; Crescent, 255; Colaba, 1,775; Century, 480; Cotton, 547; By. Deying, 1630; Bundi, 57; Cen. Mining, 42; Katni Ord. 360; Katni Defd., 1,850; Tata Old Defd., 1,415; Tata New Defd., 660 p.; Tata Ord. 270-8; Shivrajpur, 46; Alcocks, 900; By. Burma, 975; Bt. Burma Petro., 27-8; By. Tramway, 765; By. Steam, 435; Tata Hydro., 1,560; Tata Bank, 58-8; Tata Oil, 315 p.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company
(Incorporated in England)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 14th June. 1919

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th June 1919 ..	26,88,300	2,03,42,195
G.I.P. Ry	90 000	9,53 292
A.D.O. Rly	5 000	45,239
B.K. Rly	6 200	66.716
O.B. Rly		
Total ..	27,89.500	3 04,09 442
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 14th June 1918		
G.I.P. Rly	22,54 297	2,51 44 161
A.D.O. Rly	78,017	8,79,3'0
B.K. Rly	4 678	39 f3
O.B. Rly	8.207	68,1?2
Total ..	23.46,099	2,61.31 559
Inc. G.I.P. Rly	+4,34,003	+41,98 034
Inc. A.D.O. Rly	+11 083	73 922
Inc. B.K. Rly	+322	+5 403
Dec. O.B. Rly	—2,007	+524

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th June 1919 ..	25,500	2,73,237
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 14th June 1918	16.669	1,87.892
Increase or Decrease	+9,831	+85,345

Bhosd Burnauti Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th June 1919 ..	3,000	37,817
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 14th June 1918	2 060	30,912
Increase or Decrease	+940	+6,915

Peshawar Jamrud Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th June 1919 ..	3,900	36,921
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 14th June 1918	796	8,256
Increase or Decrease. ..	+3,104	+28,665

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 19th June 1919.	Total since 1st June, 1919 to Date	June 1st to 19th 1917	June 1st to 19th 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 0	14 62	8 59	3 82
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 0	15 53	8 39	3 60
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital)	0 0	5 88	8 75	3 43
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 0	17 30	8 95	4 40
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill) ..	..	..	..	..

SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their circular, dated London, 22nd May, 1919, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £83,924,825, a slight decrease of £88,415, as compared with last week's return.

SILVER.

The restoration of freedom to the London Market has been accompanied with a healthy return of business. Supplies have been plentiful and have so far anticipated the Continental demand, which is surely though slowly being resumed. As a matter of fact the markets in the neighbouring Allied and neutral countries hardly yet realize the fact that London is quite prepared to supply raw material for industries and for coinage which has been suspended during the period that export of silver from the United Kingdom was restricted, and the price officially regulated. Teh War Trade Department is giving the most cordial assistance in facilitating the provision of export licenses—which are granted freely.

The abundance of supplies from America suggests that producers had laid in stocks for a rise, and, this not being forthcoming and there being a good profit on the original stocking price, are realising with some freedom. When this special source of supply is taken off the market and the Continent has woken up, prices may perhaps be more robust, and buyers for forward delivery, who have been lately in considerable evidence, would then be able to justify their purchases.

The Shanghai exchange has eased slightly to 5s. 1½d. the tael, equal to 52.3/8d. per ounce std. (expenses of transmission excluded).

There was the usual demand for the India Council Allotments on the basis of 1s. 8d. a rupee, the limit to which they were raised on Tuesday week.

The currency return for the 15th instant is the first since the beginning of April, 1918, which does not include silver outside India. It was officially stated on the 20th instant that 194,961,672 fine ounces had been delivered in India up to the 1st instant under the Pittman Act.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.
(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—15372, April 30; 15416, May 7; 15507, May 15.

Silver coin and bullion in India—3474, April 30; 3749, May 7; 3893, May 15.

Silver coin and bullion out of India—285, April 30; 53, May 7; ..... May 15.

Bold coin and bullion in India—1455, April 30; 1606, May 7; 1060, May 15.

Gold coin and bullion out of India—300, April 30; 150, May 7; 150, May 15.

Securities (Indian Government)—1608, April 30; 1608, May 7; 1608, May 15.

Securities (British Government)—8250, April 30; 8250, May 7; 8250, May 15.

The value of coins minted during the week ending May 15th was 137 lakhs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 17th instant consisted of about 30,400,000 ounces in sycee and 16,300,000 dollars, as compared with about 30,750,000 ounces in sycee and 18,500,000 dollars on the 13th instant.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.:—
May 16—54.0d. cash, 53.7/8d. 2 mos.,
May 17—53.1/2d. cash, 53.3/8d. 2 mos.
May 19—53.1/8d. cash, 53.1/8d. 2 mos.
May 20—52.7/8d. cash, 52.7/8d. 2 mos.
May 21—51.0d. cash, 51.0d. 2 mos.
May 22—51.1/4d. cash, 51.1/4d. 2 mos.
Average—52.625d. cash, 52,583d. 2 mos.
Bank rate, 5 per cent.
Bar gold p. oz. std., 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 2.5/8d. and that for forward delivery is 2.1/8d. below those respectively fixed a week ago.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 19.

Schooner Utopia, Purcan, Busreh, June 8.
S. S. Culna, Morrison, London, May 21.

DEPARTURE.

June 19.

S. S. Lhasa, Woolatt, Karachi.
S. S. Hungaria, Tonello, Sydney and Colombo.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday.

S. S. Dumra, Fisher, Persian Gulf.

The following vessel began to load yesterday steamer Lighting for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Culna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. English mail steamer Culna, 3,965 tons, Captain, W. C. Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of 29th ultimo, a general cargo and 13 cabin and 77 deds passengers, which port she had left on 21st idem.

Schooner Utopia:—The Schooner, Utopia 297 tons, Captain R. Parcan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a cargo of 100 bales roots, which port she had left on 8th instant.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 159 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hungaria:—The Cox Shipping Agency's steamer Hungaria 4,266 tons, Captain G. Tonello, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Sydney via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Dumra, 712 tons, Captain J. Fisher, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Burma Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Burma Maru left Colombo on the 16th and is due here on the 21st instant.

S. S. Kosoku Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kosoku Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on 17th instant.

WEATHER REPORT.

S S Culna, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived here from London, weather experienced during the voyage, fair and strong monsoon.

S S Akbar, Captain E. W. Courtney, arrived here from Jeddah, weather experienced during the voyage, off Socotra strong S.-W. wind and rough sea Socotra to Bombay, moderate S.-W. wind rough and moderate sea.

Motor Schooner UtophiaCaptain R. Parcan, arrived here from Busreh, and weather experienced during the voyage, heavy Westerly wind and sea.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 19th June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Ooloberia	Rangoon	N F	..M M & Co
B Gracchus	London	N F	..M M & Co
C & R Dilwara	China	22-6-19	..M M & Co
D & E Calcutta	Rangoon	25-6-19	..M M & Co
F Kaifuku Maru	Kobe	26-6-19	..N Y Kaisha
K Sicilia	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside K Iran	N F	N F	..H Shastary & Co
L & M Nurani	Bassein	N F	..T M & Co
Offside M Hunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
O Babrein	N F	N F	..M M & Co
O Babreia	Aden	22-6-19	..T M & Co
P Novara	London	25 9-19	..M M & Co
80-on Crane Wanetta	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Irrawadi	Bhawnagar	N F	..K N & Co
Mahanadi	N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vergemere	N F	N F	..D Khantwani
1 Showka Maru	N F	N F	..O S Kaisha
2 Elysia	Liverpool	23-6-19	..W & A Graham & Co
3 Kasado Maru	Kobe	22-6-19	..O S Kaisha
4 Akbar	N F	N F	..T M & Co
5 Khosron	Jeddah	20-6-19	..T M & Co
6 Ula	Rangoon	N F	..M M & Co
7 Taroba	S & E Africa	21-6-19	..M M & Co
8 Sodeganra Maru	N F	N F	..A M Jerwanjee
9 Frelenfels	Hull	N F	W & A G & Co
10 Nevasa	London	21 6-19	..M M & Co
12 Itola	N F	N F	..M M & Co
15 Dumra	P Gulf	20-6-19	..M M & Co
16 Bonto of Roseric	..	..	..W & A Graham & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Vita	Marseilles	24-6-19	..B M & Co
2 Vasna	Busra	25-6-19	..M M & Co
4 Coeyama	Busra	20-6-19	..M M & Co
6 Banca	Rangoon	28-6-19	..M M & Co
7 Umta	Rangoon	30-6-19	..M M & Co
8 Kalia	Rangoon	20-6-19	..M M & Co
9 Torilla	Busra	23-6-19	..M M & Co
Offside 10 Barjora	Busreh	28-6-19	..M M & Co
10 Karadeniz	Suez	30-6-19	..D R I M
11 Clan Lindsay	Glasgow	9-7-19	..J Finlay & Co
12 Hermelin	Hongkong	15-6-19	..B I M
12 Baskura	Busra	25-6-19	..B M & Co
14 Muttra	Bassein	26-6-19	..M M & Co
15 Sindabad	Busra	20-6-19	..K N & Co
Jetty Buje	N F	N F	..T M & Co
B P Station Culn	N F	N F	..M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Linga	N F	N F	..M M & Co

EXPORTS.

June 19.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—24 bales cotton, 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

S.S. Novara for London:—3 cwts. cardamoms, C. Chaturbhuj and Co.; 44 bales goat skins, E. E. Sossoon; 20 cwts. cardamoms, S. D. Bassons; 6 packages woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 50 cwts. gum olibanum, Gulamhoosein Bandali Heerji; 300 bales hemp, D. B. Khan and Co.; 6 bales goat skins, A. A. Peerbhoy; 6 bales goat skins, Haji Noormohamad Haji Essa; 100 bales hemp, Khimji Visram and Co.; 52 cwts. isinglass, 2 cases tortoise shell, Rahimtoola Dhanji and Co.; 8,005 cwts. groundnuts, Bombay Company; 22 cwts. cardamoms, Goolamally Chuchidina; 32 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 126 cwts. turmeric, 12 cwts. cardamoms, Lukmanji Ebrahimji; 9 bales goat skins, H. M. Ziyauddin Saheb and Co.; 3 bales goat skins, B. A. Ramjee and Co.

S. S. Shokwa Maru for Marseilles:—400 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 480 cwts. mustard seed, 355 cwts. gum olibanum, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 7,000 cwts. groundnuts, Bombay Company; 240 bales silk waste, 5 bales coccons, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Shokwa Maru for Marseilles in transit for Barseelona:—500 bales cotton, N. Hurkison and Co.

S.S. Kaifuku Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.

S.S. Kasado Maru for Kobe:—26 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo.

S.S. Kaifuku Maru for Yokkaichi:—86 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S.S. Kaifuku Maru for Yokohama:—2 cases ghee, Seishintan Depot.

S.S. Dilwara for Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

S.S. Kaifuku Maru for Hongkong:—314 cwts. ivory, H. Lalji and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

203-19—Mulla and M. Messrs Chotalal Lalubhoy a firm v Messrs Popatlal Joitaram a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

213-19—Mulla and M. Messrs Chotalal Lalubhoy v Champsey Umersi and Sons a firm.

242-19—Bhai K and G. Ujamsey Pitamberdas a firm v Marwadi Gajanand Jugulkishore a firm, Vachha and Co.

337-19.—Mehta D & L. Jeahtaram & Amratlal Jivram a firm v. Dayabha Bhoorabhai, a firm, Moti & Devi.

382-19.—Mehta D & L. Dwarkadas Chootalal & Co., a firm v. Vithaldas Daga, Madh K & Ch.

809-19.—Mehta D & L. Govindji Karsondas a firm v. Chhaganlal Premchand a firm, Jam R. & D.

850-19.—Moti & Devi, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. Chabildas Nathubhai a firm, Ard H D & Co.

979-19.—Payne & Co., The Currimbhoy Mills & Co. Ld. v. Kantilal Hiralal a firm.

548-19.—Mehta D & L. Yahya Gulamhussein D. Kherulla v. Ebrahim Mulla Samsudin & Co., a firm, Jehangir & S.

1978-18.—Khandvalla & Co., Khodidas Dayabhai a firm v. Ranchoddas Narotamdas a firm D J Mantri.

79-19.—Moti & Devi, Messrs Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Messrs Narandas Rognath a firm, Mehta D & L.

121-19.—Tyabji D & Co., Valabhdas Khimji Jiram v. Bhat Gordhandas Kallianji, Mehta D & L.

293-19.—Bhai K & Gir, Lachminarayet Khawaviram v. Ambalal Bhagwandas, firm, Khandvalla & Co.

323-19.—Ragh N Co., Messrs. Balmakund Chandanmal a firm v. Goculdas Tricumji, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSALS

LONG CAUSES.

1170-16.—Little and Co., Messrs Weld and Co. a firm v. Sharmahomed Ekbal Ahmed, Payne & Co., Jehangir & S, Part Heard, Against 3rd party.

115-18.—Merwanji K & Co., Banubai Framji Commisariat & anr v. Manilal Jugaldas, Little and Co.

410-18.—Chitnis M & K, Lallubhai Dayabhai a firm Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Ragh N Co.

55-17.—Edg G W & Co., The Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works Co. & anr v. Messrs Ramdas Sunderji a a firm, Bhai K & G, As Part heard, 4-6-19

S C 49-17.—Edg G W & Co., The Cresant Mills Co. Ld. & anr, Messrs. Ramdas Sunderji a firm, Bhai K & G.

114-18.—Mulla and M, Messrs Dinshaw Namdar & Co. a firm v. A K Eshoo & Co. a firm, C P D Cunha.

127-18. Ardeshir H D & Co., Dharamchand Panalal a firm v. Ramjiwan Mvatia, Pandia & Co.

325-18.—Judah & S, Atmaram Bapuji Kargulkar and anr, Pandurang Balkrishna Pathak, Vachha & Co.

371-18.—Vachha and Co., Pandurang Balkrishna Pathack v. Sadashiv Bhalchadra Pathak & ors. Judah & Co.

864-17.—Daphtary F and D, S K Kelavkar v. Kashinath D Khote & Co., a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

536-18.—Madhowji K & Ch. Shivnarayen Buldeodas a firm v. Messrs Purshottam Goculdas a firm, Captain & V.

168-18.—Mulla and M, Mathurdas Manji v. Messrs Pragdas Budhsen a firm, Vachha and Co.

162-17.—Ardehir H. D. & Co., Rustomji Sethna & anr, The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Bowen, For Postponment.

156-18.—Chitnis M & K, Yeshwadabai v. Janardhan Raghunath Warik, Manecklal and K.

1211-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Bridhichand v. Kaniram Chandanmal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1035-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Bridhichand v Kaniram Chandanmal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1035-17.—Payne & Co., H. E. Bode & Sons a firm v. Champsee Memsee, Captain & V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

495-18.—Pandia & Co., Messrs Keshawlal Bros & Co., a firm v. Messrs. Devanchand & Co., a firm.

418-18.—Malvi H & Co., Lakhmidas Tribhowandas & ors v. Mathuradas Mulchand Parekh, Ardeshir H D & Co., Part heard, 17-6-19.

1748-18.—Malvi M R and Co., Lakhmidas Tribhowandas & ors. v. Mathurdas Mulchand Parekh, Ardeshir H D & Co.

843-17.—Daphtary F and D, Dayabhai Chimanlal a firm v. Dharamsey Meghji and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Shroff and D, Tyabji D & Co., As part heard, 17-6-19.

S C 876-18.—Ard H D & Co., Ueeamchand Hushiarmal v. Desoomal Malamal Soonderdas.

1442-17—Judah and S, Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam and ors v Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi and ors, Bhimji and Co.

503-18—M B Chothia, Ahmed E Moosa a firm v Sha Manilal Vadilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

773-18—Matubhai J and M, Harilal Mansukram Parekh v Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D.

1773-18—Khandvala and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Manilal Gordhan a firm.

1887-18—Khandwalla and Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas v Heymchand Jairam, Purnanand and Co.

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Manilal Vithaldas a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

933-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and S.

1059-17—Mulla and M, Pascoal Salvadore Nunis v Arthur Harris, Little and Co, For postponement.

40-19—Merwanji K and Co, Framji Hormusji Sethna v Isaac Maine, Craigie and C.

506-18—Dash F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hussein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

489-18.—Sham M & H. Popatlal Mulchand & anr v. Laxambai widow, M B Chothia.

758.—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Padamsey Gocluldas a firm v. Messrs. Ghatoolal Amrutlal & Co. a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

994-17.—Shroff & Din, Mirza Mahomed Sharzi v. Messrs Dhansey Manji & Co. a firm Mer H & D.

AN IMPERIAL ARMY.

(FROM THE "HINDU")

Fresh evidence is forthcoming as to the fact which we have more than once referred to that the Imperial Federation movement is steadily gaining ground. It is to be hoped that British statesmen and all those who have anything to do with the direction of British policy, be it in Britain or her possessions, will do nothing calculated to impair the solidarity of the Empire which has been so steadily, so laboriously, though on the whole none the less satisfactorily, established in the past few years. That solidarity was demonstrated as well as strengthened by the manner in which all component parts of the Empire ungrudgingly contributed their mite—and more than that—towards the defence of all those just and moral principles for which the Empire as a whole stood. And it is pleasing to note that efforts are not spared to strengthen it still further by reorganising the Imperial Defence system in a manner which would provide a clearer outward evidence, a tangible emblem, in fact, of imperial unity and Solidarity. Hitherto, the only evidence to show that the foreign policy and the defence system of the Empire as outlined by Britain had the considered approval of the British Empire as a whole was the existence, for some years past, of the Committee of Imperial Defence. This Committee, it is true, has been developed in the last few years by enlarging its privileges, but it has at the same time been recognised on all hands that the Committee of Defence is but a poor organisation compared with what a real, effective Imperial Defence organisation, in which the views of the Dominions and India as well as of Britain, are adequately represented, ought to be. So long as things were as in pre-war days, so long as Britain of itself had the deciding voice—as hers was the responsibility—in these matters, so long the voice of the other component parts of the Empire was necessarily but a secondary factor in the decision of momentous questions of war, diplomacy and foreign policy. Things have now changed, however, and there is no attempt on the part of the Dominions, or of India for the matter of that, to shirk their responsibility in these matters as before.

The question then arises, and has to be decided from the point of view of the new angle of vision, as to how best this privilege of guiding foreign policy and of shouldering the burden of defence which is a necessary consequence of it could be shared by the Dominions. One way in which this privilege can be exercised is by the formation of an Imperial Army. We note from the mail papers that such a proposal is favoured in some quarters. The London correspondent of the "Statesman" summarises the proposal and briefly points out the way in which it has been received in England. For the present, the idea is proposed to be adopted to a limited extent only, by forming, not a full-fledged Imperial army all at once, but a Regiment of Imperial Guards only. If such a unit does nothing else, it would, it is said, at any rate keep alive the Imperial tradition in British military life. We are told that this proposal to form a Regiment of Imperial Guards "has found a warm welcome everywhere except in official circles, which for some reason at present unrevealed view the scheme with disfavour, if not with actual hostility." "The original suggestion, curiously enough, omitted India," continues our Calcutta contemporary's correspondent, "but as reformulated the proposal includes men from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, India, Newfoundland and all the outlaying Dominions." The official criticism against the proposal is easily stated. It is said they centre chiefly on the question whether the establishment of a unit officered and manned by Dominion men, but stationed in England can be separated from the general policy of imperial defence. On this policy important discussions must soon take place, but, we are told, "the urgency of the matter, if an Empire regiment is to be created to perpetuate the spirit of the Imperial army, is recognised, and, so far as can be gathered, the Dominion Government overseas would welcome the formation of the regiment pending the general settlement of naval and military questions which must be hammered out when the Imperial Conference comes to deal with the future of the Empire." From this it would appear that what British statesman wish to do is to treat this as a part of the greater problem of imperial defence. So far as British public opinion is concerned, we are told that "it is regarded as possible that the army of the future will be an army of the Empire and subject to the authority of the Empire as a whole, and many Canadians think that the addition to the Guards of an Empire regiment, excellent as the proposal may be, must be deferred until the larger question of the share the Dominions will take in imperial defence is dealt with."

The idea of an Imperial army has not hitherto been thought to be within the range of practical politics; and it is too much to expect the public to have formed now any considered opinion on it. However, so far as Indian opinion is concerned, there need be no obstacle on its path, provided no colour or creed barrier is interposed. There can be no enthusiasm on the part of this country, which rightfully claims to be a respected member of the Empire, with equal rights and privileges as the other members, with no idea of evading equal responsibilities measured on an equitable basis, if she were to be assigned any specially subordinate *role*: it is to be hoped no unbecoming attempt will be made by the sister states to reduce her to such a position. Our Empire has a great future before it, if only those with whom lies its destiny will not swerve from the path of justice, of those noble, just and democratic principles which have made Britain what she now is among the civilised nations in the world. The reorganisation of the Privy Council providing seats for the representatives of the Empire, the development of the Imperial Conference in which India was given a place, the enlargement of the functions and privileges of the Defence Committee, the formation of an advisory body composed of the Agents—General resident in England, the establishment of the War Cabinet in which all members of the Empire are represented—in these bodies, brought into being as occasions demanded, with no regard for logic, but in accord with the greatest traditions of the British Constitution, exist the germs of an Empire Judiciary, an Imperial Legislature, and an Imperial Executive. The formation of an Imperial Army will be in strict accord with these developments. The civilised world will await with the greatest interest the future development of this Empire—a development, we are not without reasons for hoping, which the world will applaud.

BABY HARRIS.

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November 8th, 1916.

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P. C. HARRIS.

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INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

DR. BHANDARKAR'S ADDRESS.

NEED OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

The following is the address of Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Chancellor of the Indian Women's University made on the occasion of the Convocation held on the 15th instant.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The granting of our first Degree almost synchronises with the unfolding of higher mental and active capacities in women which is one of the beneficent results of the devastating War out of which we have been emerging. When the Englishman found that the question before him was the destruction of his Empire or taking up his gun and fighting his enemy, the greatest difficulty experienced was that, if all men went away, to fight, who would conduct and manage subsidiary works such as the manufactures of the munitions of War? When the women of England came to the rescue and undertook the work, and their brothers, fathers and husbands were set free to go to the scene of the fight. Their efficiency in this matter came to be fully experienced so that now they have become candidates with their male relatives for work in the labour market, and they have begun to claim equal wages with them. Women in the West were thought of more highly than those in the East. But still their inferiority to men in the production of work and in similar matters had been an object of faith from the earliest times. Even the chivalrous courtesy from men, which is the privilege of women, involves an acknowledgment of their weakness and inferiority to men. In the East, however, women are held in little esteem as independent individuals and their activities are almost confined to the domestic sphere. In the Bhagavadgita, though the same mode of salvation is opened out to them as to men of culture and learning, still they are represented as owing their birth to a previous sinfulness. Notwithstanding this, there are frequent acknowledgements of the superior merits of women in the literature. They are represented as friends in solitude, mothers in sickness, fathers in the promotion of religious objects, a source of comfort to a traveller in a lonely forest and as the highest way. In a dramatic play, the Sutradhara addresses his wife as possessed of merits, the storehouse of resourcefulness, the cause of permanence of an institution and prudential insight for the attainment of family prosperity. This character the Graduates of this University should endeavour to realize and maintain They should endeavour to unfold their latent powers when they are needed for the benefit of the community and be equal to the filling up of gaps, so as to make the institution in which they occur, go on and prosper. They should show such resourcefulness as they are capable of and should be guided by prudential restraints and impose them on others.

UNIVERSITY LIFE AND HOME LIFE.

I may here draw attention to the extracts given in the appendix to the Report on the organisation of our University and assert that the education given should be on Indian lines except in some matters which must be arranged according to European modes of accuracy and tidiness, and that there should be no divorce between University life and home-life. The home-life should be of the Hindu type though reformed in the light of the advanced knowledge of modern times. Home-life must, notwithstanding the new capacities developed by women continue to be their chief occupation. Children must be educated and brought up by them and not be left to the care of Dais or Ayas which some of our Europeanized Indian ladies are in the habit of doing, and family life should be under their inspection and guidance.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, if we have adopted the idea of a Women's University from the Japanese, I hope you will allow me to point to other features in the character, methods and career, displayed by them during the last sitxy years of their history. Before that period, Japan was an insignificant state. Now it has become one of the five, that have been deciding the fate of the world. How has that country risen to this high and enviable position? About sixty years ago, Japan was a divided country; the sovereign power was nominally held by the Emperor or Micado, but really by an Officer called Sogun and there were feudal chiefs and classes whose interests conflicted with each other. Foreigners, especially Europeans, knocked at the doors of Japan, but there were strong parties who would not allow them to enter. The Europeans grew insistent and it was felt, especially after the bombardment of a city, that they could no longer deny entrance to them. The door was opened and the Japanese resolved to look at European civilization face to face. The first conclusion they came to was to concentrate sovereign power in one hand and thereafter the Sogun, the feudal chiefs, put their possessions and powers into the hands of the Micado. The sharp distinctions between the different classes were softened and something like our caste system that existed was swept away by a stroke of the pen. The Japanese formed themselves into a nation. Their leaders travelled to Europe and America and lived for some time at the chief places to learn their arts and sciences and acquaint themselves with their manners and institutions. They then began to adopt these wholsale and employed Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians and Americans to teach them the European Arts and Sciences and construct public works such as railways and telegraphs throughout Japan. The numbers of these gradually decreased as the native Japanese acquired the necessary knowledge and skill. The construction of a navy and of an army was also entrusted to Europeans. You will thus see that the Japanese have transformed themselves into a great nation by dint of self-sacrifice, freedom from prejudice and conservative spirit; a free examination of the nature of the objects brought to their notice an unhesitating acceptance of what appeared as good and efficacious. We should acquire these qualities, especially self-sacrifice and a desire to do justice to others, and follow these methods if we wish our country to rise and acquire equality of position with the other countries constituting the British Empire.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

EFFECT OF RECENT RAINS.

There was good rain during the week ending the 17th instant in the Presidency proper. The fall was very heavy in the Konkan and parts of the Southern Maratha Country States. Preparations for kharif cultivation are in progress in some districts. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in several districts. Scarcity of fodder continues to be felt in some districts. The majority of cattle are in indifferent condition in the Presidency except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but the supply for irrigation is in some districts reported to be deficient. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

The report on scarcity and famine is as follows:—There was good rain during the week in parts of Gujarat and the Deccan and in the Bijapur and Belgaum districts. The sowing of kharif crops continues. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district, and in parts of the Panch Mahals, Poona and Satara districts. Village works continue in Gujarat and in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Test works are open in the Panch Mahals and Poona districts and in some States of Kathiawar. The numbers of persons on relief works on the last day of the week ending 14th June were 8,363 in the Panch Mahals, 12,200 in Ahmednagar, 9,641 in Poona and 1,406 in the Satara district. The numbers of dependants were 10,209 in the Panch Mahals, 5,800 in Ahmednagar, 2,357 in Poona and 573 in the Satara district. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including village servants, were 5,423 in Ahmedabad, 5,274 in the Panch Mahals, 12,096 in Kaira, 6,150 in Broach, 7,769 in the Kathiawar Agency, 98 in the Rewa Kantha Agency, 809 in East Khandesh, 6,087 in West Khandesh, 2,893 in Nasik, 16,100 in Ahmednagar, 13,325 in Poona, 2,521 in Sholapur, 4,334 in Satara, 6,186 in Bijapur and 3,136 in the Belgaum district and 974 in the Native States in the Kathiawar Agency and 1,014 in those of Rewa Kantha. The numbers on village works were 2,044 in Ahmedabad, 734 in the Panch Mahals, 1,226 in Kaira and 470 in the Broach district and 802 in Rewa Kantha Agency. The numbers on works in the Native States in the Rewa Kantha Agency were 584. The numbers on test works were 427 in the Panch Mahals and 477 in the Poona district. The number of workers in some of the Kathiawar States was 25. The numbers on relief and village works are decreasing owing to the rainfall. The numbers on gratuitous relief remain practically the same. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Medical arrangements are adequate and public health is generally good except for slight cholera and small-pox in some places. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. Emigrants continue to return in the Satara district. The prices of food-grains although high are stationary. Cheap grain shops are working in several districts. Takavi is being freely distributed. Private charitable relief is being granted in some districts. The rains have improved the water-supply in many places. The supply of fodder is still deficient in many districts, but green grass will soon be available. The work of distribution of fodder to the affected areas under Government Agency will soon be completed. Numerous cattle are still being maintained on prickly pear in the Ahmednagar and Poona districts. The condition of cattle is still indifferent throughout the affected area.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT. GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, JUNE 19.)

Rao Saheb Manishankar Manchharam Joshi, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmedabad, is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

Mr. J. W. Bennett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, is granted, with effect from 19th June, 1919, privilege leave for four months and twenty-nine days combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for one month and two days.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police on Rs. 250 per mensem for a period of six months and to appoint Mr. S. E. Histed to hold it and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind.

The resignation by Mr. Dorabji Hormasji Ashburner of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, is accepted.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., with effect from the 31st May, 1919, to do duty as Assistant Judge at Satara.

Mr. P. A. Strip to act as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Bombay Sub-Division, from the date he received charge of the Sub-Division from Mr. H. J. Keess till relieved by Mr. J. D. Ghandy.

Lieutenant C. T. E. Pratt, I.A.R.O., attached 29th Lancers, to be temporary Adjutant, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Body Guard, from 11th June, 1919.

The Rev. E. E. Hill of the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from the 11th May, 1919.

Major W. O'S. Murphy, I.M.S., has been appointed to be Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay with effect from the 1st June, 1919.

Major R. F. Steel, I.M.S., to act as Superintendent, Central Lunatic Asylum, Yeravda, vice Major W. S. J. Shaw, I.M.S., on leave, pending further orders, Assistant Surgeon A. B. Rose, I.M.D., who is temporarily acting vice Major Shaw, reverting.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., to act as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Special Departments, vice Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., proceeded on leave.

Vice Mr. Wilson or until further orders:—Mr. W. L. Stevenson, Electrical Inspector in Sind, to act as Electrical Inspector, Bombay.

Mr. T. E. Ferro, temporary Supervisor, to act as Electrical Inspector in Sind.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Stevenson, Mr. R. G. Higham to act as Electrical Inspector, Bombay.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to admit Mr. Kamal Ramrav Bhende, LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

"New India":—On the whole, Mr. Montagu's speech was worthy of the occasion of the second reading of the Indian Reform Bill. But he must have caused an amused smile when he said:

"The series of elaborate documents, with which he had provided the House and which he would assume the House had mastered, would obviate much technical disquisition."

Doubtless he himself smiled as he uttered this quite too optimistic sentence, for we cannot conceive of any members of Parliament, save those with special Indian interests, wading laboriously through the mass of Reform literature, the voluminousness of which at least one title to acceptance by a House already tired and heavily preoccupied with matters of greater personal interest. He did well, however, to assume that "the Parliament, or at any rate the Commons, would agree that the policy of the pronouncement must be the basis of their discussion, namely, the realisation of Responsible Government by steps which must at the outset be substantial."

And we may remind Mr. Montagu that India's definition of the term "substantial" is nothing less than the Congress-League modifications of his and Lord Chelmsford's proposals. If this be admitted then we are all in substantial agreement.

We note, with a due sense of the importance of the statement, that India is an "original member of the League of Nations." This means much more than at first sight appears on the surface, for, as an original member—independent in the sense of not merely being a recognised sub-division of the British Empire—India gains rights, privileges and safeguards which many other Powers besides Great Britain are bound to maintain. Through the League of Nations, India can directly appeal to the world, and is presumably at liberty at any time to place her needs and difficulties before the Council of the League. How this will be made compatible with India's necessary allegiance to the Imperial Crown remains to be worked out. But India has a place in the sun, and when her own representatives take their seats among their fellow-representatives of other Nations, she will at last have gained her goal, and East and West will have met in common comradeship for common ideals

A delightful, and to us living in Madras, a highly appropriate, touch was Mr. Montagu's reference to the observations of an old Indian friend of his on the rapid political changes which had permeated the country. Said this friend, or at least we suppose it was this friend, though it may have been Mr. Montagu himself—he has been to Madras and knows what it was like under the *ancien regime*:

"The war, its causes and objects, and the speeches of those who conducted the political aspects of the war, had an effect throughout India, and had even reached the Government of Madras."

And the House laughed. Perhaps we may soon begin to laugh too, with Lord Willingdon's help, but hitherto it has been no laughing matter, save for the Madras bureaucrats and for birds of that feather. Doubtless Lord Pentland, who listened to the speech from a gallery, laughed too. But let us hope he will have less to laugh at as time goes on.

As India has not yet been vouchsafed any copies of her Reform Bill, we have to refrain from commenting on the hints as to its contents given in Mr. Montagu's speech.

But we are exceedingly glad to learn that Mr. Montagu realises the urgent importance of making "the vote valuable" by giving the electorate power through their representatives. The real difficulty is as to how much power these representatives are going to get—a mere shadow or a solid substance. On this point we have yet to be enlightened, although Mr. Montagu is hardly encouraging when he alleges that "land revenue . . . should be kept from the control of the representatives of the people." We should have thought that land revenue was one of the special subjects which not only could but must be transferred to the control of the elected representatives of the people. We shall await with very great anxiety the list of subjects reserved and transferred respectively as proposed in the Bill. We note, however, that education is likely to remain transferred, for Mr. Montagu uses it as an example of a transferred subject. But the police seem to remain reserved!

As to the form of the new Ministries, Mr. Montagu tells us that there will be one undivided responsibility, every member, whether in charge of a reserved or of a transferred subject, "sharing the responsibility for the acts of the others, both . . . equally responsible for the police and education, and one or the other might at any moment have to carry out a policy of which he did not approve." This is a statement which may either be very satisfactory or emphatically the reverse, according to the position and the power of the elected Ministers and the number of subjects transferred.

AFGHANISTAN DURING THE WAR.

DISCLOSURES IN RUSSIAN DESPATCHES

A correspondent writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—The news from the Afghan border justifies the hope that the military situation arising from the recent Afghan raids will be mastered with no greater difficulty than similar situations were in the past. It is different with the political problem, as governed by the fact that old Russia has disappeared, and that in consequence the function of Afghanistan as a buffer is no longer historically justified.

A curious volume issued by the Bolshevik Government last year with despatches of M. Nabokoff—until August, 1916, Russian Consul General in Calcutta and afterwards at Delhi—to his Government contains numerous references to Afghanistan, which help one to understand the political problem as it is likely to develop in the near future.

Writing on the last day of 1914 he registers the fact that, on being informed by the Viceroy of Turkey's intervention in the war, the Ameer spontaneously expressed his desire and intention to remain neutral, and that the Indian Government on its part was strongly of the opinion that "an offensive war against Afghanistan was at present impossible." M. Nabokoff refers to the paucity of troops left in India and to the inauspicious season of the year, and observes: "Hence all the efforts of the Indian Government are at present directed towards avoiding all complications on the Afghan frontier."

On January 19, 1915, M. Nabokoff reports a conversation with the Viceroy in the course of which the latter told him that so far there had been no sign of any hostile action on the part of Afghanistan, but that one or two raids had taken place on the frontier, in conection with which the Government of India had written to the Ameer urging him to do his utmost to prevent the repetition of such occurrences. "Such diplomatic correspondence," M. Nabokoff observes, "fully corresponds, at the present juncture, to the interests of British policy aiming as it does at supplying no pretext for a rupture with Afghanistan."

THE AMEER'S PROMISE OF NEUTRALITY.

Soon, however, rumours began to circulate in India about preparations which were being secretly made in Afghanistan by the nomad tribes of the Tochi Valley for an attack on the North-west Frontier, and it was feared that the Ameer might be behind them. Again Lord Hardinge wrote to Habibullah Khan, who replied in an autograph letter, brought to Simla by a special envoy, assuring the Viceroy that he was fully determined to maintain strict neutrality during the war. There was great relief on the receipt of this letter, because, although, as M. Nabokoff explains in a despatch dated April 2, recent fighting with raiders had demonstrated the military superiority of the Indian troops, "a war with Afghanistan must at present be avoided as much as possible in the interests of internal order in the northern provinces, the bulk of whose population is Moslem."

In August, 1915, a band of German and Turkish agitators succeeded in finding their way into Afghanistan, and Lord Hardinge immediately wrote to the Ameer expressing the hope that he would now demonstrate by action his loyalty, while giving him a friendly warning as to the fatal consequences which would ensue to Afghanistan in case of hostile action. The Ameer again replied assuring the Viceroy of his friendship, and promising to deal with the bands as soon as they had been discovered. From London, it seems, the advice had been given to call upon the Ameer to surrender the emissaries to India, but Lord Hardinge was opposed to such procedure, as he thought that a demonstration of complete confidence in the Ameer would be more effective in maintaining the latter's loyalty. M. Nabokoff agreed with the Viceroy. A little later information was, indeed, received that a band of German agitators had been arrested at Herat and sent to Kabul, whereupon Lord Hardinge decided to ask King George to write an autograph letter to the Ameer thanking him for his loyalty.

But the Ameer was, no doubt, having difficulties with some of his own people, led by Nasrulla Khan, the Ameer's brother (who, it will be remembered, recently caused the Ameer to be murdered, then proclaimed himself his successor, but was deposed by the present Ameer, a son of Habibullah). They successfully sheltered the German and Turkish agitators, and were instigating the tribes against Habibullah. As M. Lissovsky, M. Nabokoff's successor, reported at the beginning of 1916, there was even then some fear that the Ameer might be assassinated. On its part the Government of India hesitated to bring strong pressure on the Ameer to obtain the surrender of the enemy emissaries, "in order to avoid complications in India itself . . . . where the Moslem population will not remain quiet in case hostilities should open with Afghanistan." Hence, so far from risking any rupture with the Ameer, his annual subsidy, as M. Lissovsky reported in April, 1916, was, on the contrary, increased, and a further increase was promised if he would continue to maintain strict neutrality, with the result that "the Ameer was entirely on the side of the British." This fact of increased subsidies, M. Lissovsky adds, "was being kept secret in order to compromise the Ameer in the eyes of the population and not to undermine the faith of the Indians in the military power of England."

A RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT'S SUSPICION.

M. Lissovsky, however, introduces another motive into the policy of the Government of India. In a despatch, dated May 11, 1916, he reports certain conversations at Simla, from which he derived the impression that "the Government of India was making every effort to avoid conflict with Afghanistan, not so much because Afghanistan was strong as because it did not want to admit Russial to the solution of the Afghan question, as would be inevitable if Afghanistan's neutrality were violated by it. This consideration continues, as ever before, to form one of the main tasks of the foreign policy of the Government of India." Hence M. Lissovsky advises his Government to accept with some caution the optimistic reports about Afghanistan which Simla was spreading.

On July 8 M. Lissovsky reported that negotiations were being carried on with the Ameer for an increase of his subsidy from 18 to 24 lakhs if he would expel the German emissaries from Afghanistan. On October 7 he repeats his theory that the Government of India "would spare no money an effort to keep back Afghanistan from abandoning its neutrality in order to preclude us from any solution of the Afghan question," and was for this reason persistently denying the alarming rumours which were reaching Russian Turkestan about the conditions inside the country.

M. Lissovsky was only temporarily discharging the duties of his office, and was soon replaced by M. Tomanovsky, who was quite in sympathy with the policy of the Government of India in its relations with the Ameer, as dictated by the needs of the internal situation in India. On February 17, 1917, however, he penned the following remarkable words:—

"It is clear to every observer here that it will be impossible in future to condone such an exclusive position of Afghanistan . . . . which may be compared to an electric power station which is feeding and charging with political passions our own and the Indian Moslems. . . . In order that the Middle East may be pacified, it will be necessary to destroy this source of unrest and commotion, and our allies will have to be told that it is time, for our mutual benefit, to abandon the ephemeral idea of a buffer State."

INDIAN MUSLIM FEELING REGARDING TURKEY.

The article headed "Turkey and Indian Mussalmans," in the last issue of the "Musalman," the organ of the advanced Mussalmans of Bengal, shows clearly how they feel on the question of the disposal of Turkey. Referring to the utterances of Mr. Montagu in his budget speech our contemporary congratulates him on his "apparently understanding the views, the attitude and feelings of the Indian Mussalmans in regard to Turkey" When the Secretary of State admits that self-determination for all nationalities and equality of treatment are the avowed objects of the Peace Conference, Turkey, though defeated, should not be, says our contemporary, deprived of her territories for the benefit of the conquerors. With regard to the question of Khilafat and the holy places of Islam, our contemporary remarks that the Khilafat of Islam should be an independent Moslem monarch, nor under the influence of any other sovereign and that the continuance of the sovereignty of the Sultan of Turkey over the Jazirat-ul-Arab (wherein are situated the holy places of Islam) is essential to the maintenance of the Khilafat. It is, therefore, earnestly urged that the British Government will do nothing that may weaken the authority of the Sultan over the said territories. The assurances of Mr. Montagu will go a great way in pacifying Mahomedan feelings in these respects. He declared that at the Peace Conference there was no one foolish enough to suggest any interference in the purely Mahomedan question of Khilafat. He further stated, evidently referring to the talk of the mosque of St. Sophia being turned out a Christian Church, that no holy place or no building consecrated to a particular religious faith was at present in any danger of being interfered with in consequence of peace. These assurances, as we said, will very much allay the Mussalman unrest prevailing in this country. As England owns the largest number of Mussalman subjects, she cannot afford to do anything which is likely to hurt their religious sentiments.—The "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

TELEGRAMS BETWEEN INDIA AND MANILLA.

MISAPPREHENSION ABOUT CODES REMOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government of India in connection with the exchange of telegrams between India and Manilla. They pointed out that the firms in Calcutta were continually receiving cables from Manilla in code, while they were not permitted to send code telegrams from here to Manilla but had to cable in plain language, they did not understand why there should be this distinction. They hoped the Government of India would consider the question of removing the restriction on the use of codes in such cases.

The chamber has been informed in reply that under Rules 12613 of censorship regulations published in the Indian Telegraph Guide the use of nine authorised codes is admissible in private telegrams exchanged with the Phillipines and that telegrams addressed to Manilla had been refused owing to the misapprehension on the part of telegraph offices concerned. Necessary instructions have now been issued to all telegraph offices and the public will in future have no difficulty in sending cables in an authorised code to the Phillipines.

SOLDIERS BOARD.

CONSTITUTED IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 18.

A Mysore Soldiers Board to deal with all questions affecting the interests of the serving, discharged, and deceased soldiers and non-combatants and their dependents, arising after demobilisation has been constituted by the Government of Mysore.

H. H. the Yuvarajah is president of the board and Mr. Mir Humza Hussein, vice-president, and in addition to the Inspector General of Police, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, the Revenue Commissioner, and the Chief Secretary to Government, two non-official members will be nominated on the board.

KASUR SUPPLEMENTARY CASE.

TWO SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 18.

Judgment has been delivered in the Kasur supplementary case in which three persons were charged for being members of a mob who did rioting at the Kasur railway station on 12th April. Two were sentenced to death and one to transportation for life.

NATIONAL BANK LOOT CASE.

ONE ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 18.

Of the four martial law commissions sitting at Lahore to try cases in connection with recent disturbances one presided over by Colonel Irvine closed on Tuesday after disposing the National Bank loot case in which one accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and the case relating to an attack on the Girls' Normal School, Amritsar, concluded on Monday in which two were acquitted and six sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.

Of the remaining commissions, those under the presidency of Mr. Prenter and Mr. Justice Leslie Jones are expected to conclude their labours in a few days, while that presided over by Mr. Justice Broadway, will probably not dissolve till the end of the month.

MALAKWAL CASE.

SEVERAL SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 18.

Four cases in connection with the seditious meeting held at Malakwal followed by a plot to damage the railway lines and derail trains (which proved successful), in which 80 accused were sent up for trial, were decided on Monday. Five accused were tried in the first batch, six in the second, ten in the third, and nine in the fourth.

Of the first batch three were acquitted and two transported for life with forfeiture of property.

In the second batch all six were acquitted of the charges under Section 147, I. P. C.

Of the third batch two were acquitted and eight sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 25, Telegraph Act, 1885, and of the last one was acquitted, six were sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property and two to death with forfeiture of property.

COMEDY OF JUSTICE.

TRADER FINED BECAUSE FOOD MINISTRY BROKE THE LAW

When a Bermondsey retailer was summoned for selling Government butter containing 17 per cent. of water—1 per cent. beyond the legal limit—a Government Committee wrote to the magistrate asking for the case to be withdrawn.

The magistrate fined the retailer, and the Bermondsey Council made a strong protest against the Food Ministry supplying butter which did not comply with the law.

The Food Ministry have now replied that—

"Owing to the shortage of supplies it is necessary to obtain butter from every available source, and it is impossible to avoid receiving a certain amount which contains more than 16 per cent. of moisture. The actual amount so received is, however, very small.

"In the ordinary course it is issued to bakers and manufacturers, but under present conditions of transport and storage some small quantity may be distributed inadvertently to the trade. Under the distribution scheme of the Food Ministry butter is allotted to traders and taken up by them in good faith, and it therefore seemed undesirable that the trader should be penalised for the quality of butter which she was bound to accept."

The Public Health Committee of Bermondsey regard the reply as begging the question as to why a Government Department considers it is entitled to break the law, and at the same time encourage some traders to act in the same manner. Since the original case was reported upon another case has come to light.

A strong letter has been sent to the Ministry of Food protesting against the attempt to justify the procedure.—The "Daily Chronicle."

"DANGER OF DELAY."

It seems to be a neck-and-neck race between Reuter and the Government of India in the matter of the Reforms Bill. So far Reuter scores, for he is well on into the second reading, while the Government of India is still making up its mind about the draft Bill. Till the Bill is published all comment must be purely speculative and speeches like those of Mr. Montagu only add that delicious sense of vagueness that sharpens anticipation and incidentally, exasperates the patience of a long-suffering public. We welcome one point in Mr. Montagu's speech: that though the Bill leaves important points to be settled by rules, the policy of the rules will be settled by Parliament and not by the bureaucracy. It will be remembered that the latter arrangement managed to emasculate the Minto-Morley reforms to a considerable extent. For the rest, we must await the Government of India's convenience. The "danger of delay" seems with them to be largely an academic phrase, and one not applicable to their own sins of omission or procrastination.—The "Hindu."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Gandhawa Maha Vidyalaya Concert, on Sunday, the 22nd, at 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 21.

S.S. Nevasa with Homeward Mails leaves at noon.

SUNDAY, June 22.

Miss Gaharjan of Calcutta, Convert at Baliwalla Grand Theatre at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Agarkar Day Celebration, Servants of India Society's Home.

TUESDAY, July 8.

Reception at Government House Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Ball at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 5 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	18	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	50
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	13	00
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	30	7	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	56	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

LECTURE ON "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DESPATCH."

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Indulal K. Yagnik, Editor, Nawjiwan on the "Government of India Despatch" to-day at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hira Baug Hall near Cowasji Patel Tank, Girgaum. Mr. N .B. Vibhakar will preside.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Company, reports the following delays:

Bombay to London:—
Full rate 7½ days.
Deferreds 18 days.

London to Bombay:—
Full rate 4 days.
Deferreds 8 days.

Extra delays to homewards caused by interruption of one of Companies main cables between Alexandra and Malta. Restoration is shortly expected.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

There was not much business doing in jute shares, but prices remained fairly steady. Coals were in strong demand, Central Collieries, Central Nodiha, Bengal Giridih and Bansdiopur being in request. In the miscellaneous section there was fair turnover of business, but without any special feature of interest except in Tata Banks, which improved in price. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Pansdeopur 40, Bengal 900 s.l., Bengal Giridih 33, Central Nodiha 13/12, Central Collieries 21/8, Churulia 24, Jumoni 15/4, Patmohna 21/12 s.l., Pench River 13, Raneegunge 68/8, Sendra 26 s.l., Singaran "A" 16/2, South Govindpur 10/4, Sowardih 22/4.

Jute:—Auckland 402, Belvedere 478, Budge-Budge 560, Century 17/4, Craig 7/4 p., Empire 63/8, Fort Gloster 730, Fort William 372, Howrah 41/8, Kamarhatty 4855, Kanknarrah 769 s.l., Lansdowne 346, Lothian 340, Orient 84 prem., Union 744 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Atlas Construction 18, Beldanga Tannery 14, Bengal Pottery 5/8 Bengal Brass 17/4, Bengal Paper 84, Behar Oil 30/4, Buxa Timber 18, Bowreah Cotton 335, Calcutta Oil and Cake 20/8, Dharbhanga Rice 5/8 p., Dunbar Cotton 72, Frank Ross 14/4, Freserpet Fibre 3 p., Ganges Oil 37, Howrah Oil 53, Indian Iron Steel 42 s.l. prem., Jha-Jha Cement 18/4, Kumardhubi Engineering (old) 50 (ex-rights), Kumardhubi Engineering (new) 47, McGinley and Co. 13/4, Marshall Sons and Co. 20/8, Mackenzie and Co. 4/8 p., Peaces Slipway Sphere Insurance 10/4, Tata Industrial Bank 55/8, Thorneycroft (India), Ltd. 16/4 prem., Zenith Engineering 17/4.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69/8 to Rs. 69/14 and small lots at Rs. 70 to Rs. 70/4.

TANK RULE OR HOME RULE.

The other day the House of Commons discussed Irish housing and to-day it will discuss Irish government. The initiative is being taken by the Labour Party, and it is gratifying to see that party adopting a strong line on the larger problems of policy. It is idle to conceal from ourselves the fact that its record in this Parliament has been wanting in courage, ideas, and the instinct for affairs. Its sympathies have been excellent, but it is lamentably deficient in capacity. Until it realises the importance of brains it will continue to be sterlie. In taking up the case of Ireland, however, it has shown a real sense of its duties and possibilities. No subject calls more urgently for attention. The fact that Ireland is now practically unrepresented at Westminster and is in passive revolt against Parliament makes the position the more critical. At any moment, as the incident at Dublin on Friday shows, we may be in the presence of the gravest development. Government by tanks is only a temporary expedient, and the policy of drift cannot be indefinitely prolonged. There are limits to the most grotesque comedy, and in the end we shall have to give up either the hypocrisy of pretending to be concerned about freedom in Czecho-Slovakia or the infamy of stamping on freedom in Ireland. The issue may be delayed, but it is not in doubt.

The only question is whether it is to be reached peacefully or violently, in the teeth of the Covenant to which we have set our hand or in accordance with its terms and spirit. There is now only one solution that Ireland will look at. It is Dominion Home Rule the same measure of freedom that every other part of the British Commonwealth has. When this is conceded there will cease to be an Irish question. There will be no need to coerce Ulster, any more than there is need to coerce the rest of Ireland, as we are doing now and have always done. Let Ireland be left to settle its own internal Government without the interference of external force, and all the vicious progeny of the present evil system will wilt away. It is not Ireland alone that will be the gainer. We shall benefit no less than she will. We shall have a friend at our side instead of a thorn in our side. We shall have got rid of the only real peril to Anglo-American friendship, and shall have disarmed the hostility of millions of Irishmen in all the English-speaking dominions. No stroke of policy was ever pregnant with such great and beneficent consequences.—"Commonsense."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged one Mr. Sorabji Hirjibnoy Daruwalla, a merchant, with causing grievous hurt to Babu Ganoo aged about 12 and three other boys by dropping carbolic acid from the top storey of a house while the complainants were passing by.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the accused and said that his client was a respectable man and that the lane where he lived, is a narrow one and that the liquid which caused hurt to the boys, was ordinary phenyle. His client, however, requested the Court to allow the case to be compounded on his paying some money to the boys as compensation.

His Worship was satisfied that the liquid was pure carbolic acid and ordered the case to be compounded on payment of Rs. 25 to Babu Ganoo and Rs. 5 to each of the rest three boys.

SENT TO REFORMATORY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged Hirji Gani, a minor, aged 12, with theft of Rs. 22-8-0 from the pocket of one Bakta Boga, a coolie, while he was bearing the load of a harmonium on his head.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that there was a number of boys then with him. One of the boys snatched the money from the accused, left the same on the road and ran away. He (accused) was wrongly seized by the police.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced him to be confined in the Byculla Salvation Army's Reformatory School for four years.

VICTORIA DRIVER GETS TWO YEARS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Mayne charged Suleman Raj Mahomed, a victoria driver, with the theft of two leather purses containing Rs. 1,100 in currency notes, belonging to Mr. A. B. Macnair, third engineer on board the s.s. Bandina.

It appeared that the complainant on the 18th instant engaged the accused's victoria and fell asleep in it. While the victoria was passing by the Esplanade Bandstand he was awakened from sleep by a jerk in his pocket and found the purses containing the notes were missing. He reported it to the police and Police Constable No. 1585 "A" arrested the accused and recovered the purses and money from a gunny bag hanging behind the accused's victoria.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail.

OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Klien charged one Manishunker, aged 20, having four previous convictions, with house-breaking and theft.

Complainant Mungibai deposed that she resided at Kika Street. On Tuesday she locked her room and went upstairs to visit a friend. After five or ten minutes she was called down and on her return she found the locks of her room and a trunk in the room broken and some clothes and Rs. 150 in silver coins stolen from within the trunk.

Samsudin Rajbhai, a witness, stated that he found the accused and another man rushing down from the complainant's room. He arrested the accused with the bundle of cloth in his possession; the other man escaped by running away.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted four previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. His Worship while sentencing the accused, regretted that because of his (accused's) previous convictions he was unable to send the accused to Dharwar reformatory, even though he was a minor.

LEPERS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the "Bombay Chronicle" has commenced to re-appear as a free organ of public opinion after a suspension of its issue over a month, I shall feel extremely grateful if you will kindly give a corner to the following in your widely circulated paper.

It is a truism to say that leprosy being contagious, is a dangerous cutaneous disease, and that to allow lepers to sit by the road side is to endanger public health. In spite of this glaring fact, it is a pity that one comes across begging lepers in several parts of this city, particularly at Grand Road near the Tutorial School and near the Petit Mansions. Let us hope that the authorities concerned in the matter will look to it and see that the poor unfortunate creatures enter the Leper Asylum at Mahim, where they are fed, clothed and cared for. Fretting under the restraints of the Asylum and loving liberty in public streets where they get enough to live and lay by from charitably-disposed persons, the lepers run away from the Asylum and prefer to live and die in the open. These unfortunate people—whose sight is almost shocking at times,—by doing so not only lose the chances of cure but also spread this terrible and torturing disease.

That you, Sir will raise your powerful voice to put an end to the disease spreading and the painful presence of such persons in our streets, is the pious hope of

BOM.

Bombay, June, 19.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

136 DEATHS ON WEDNESDAY.

There were 3 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox, 1 attack and 1 death from cholera and 1 death from plague on Wednesday in Bombay, the total number of deaths from all causes being 136 as against 98 on the corresponding day of last year.

HELP SWADESHI.

D. S. M. writes in "New India":—

Mahatma Gandhi has unfurled the banner of Swadeshism in Bombay, and we sincerely hope that the whole country will give a hearty response to his clarion call. The whole country is aware how the several attempts to revive the spirit of Swadeshism made from time to time have proved more or less futile. We believe that the failure is due to the lack of sustained and strenuous agitation on the part of the elders, and the lack of sufficient enthusiasm and the spirit of self-sacrifice on the part of the young men. Now as Mahatma Gandhi has entered the field, he will vigorously push forward an agitation that will bring home to the mind of one and all in the country what a terrible loss India has been incurring for the last so many years. He will certainly educate both illiterate and literate to the need of the Swadeshi movement. In the first instance, elders must deem it their bounden duty to explain to the educated and uneducated, the high value of Swadeshism, the beneficial results that accrue from it, and the weak and helpless position which India occupies at present in the commercial scale. In the second place, our young men must necessarily awaken to the needs of the country and cultivate the spirit of self-sacrifice with vigour and enthusiasm. When once they are made to realise the value of Swadeshism and why India needs it, we hope they will cling unflinchingly to their convictions. Every young man, who has a spark of patriotism in him ought to learn the nature of the economic conditions under which India is labouring. He ought to know how, by becoming a Swadeshist, he would best help the country. Lastly he owes a sacred duty to the Motherland to cultivate an unbounded love for the articles made in his own country.

In the days when Mrs. Besant, along with her two able comrades, was interned, there was some agitation in the country for the Swadeshi movement, and we hoped that it would catch the imagination of everyone in the country, but the wave silently pased over the whole country without giving any impetus to the movement, though here and there, however, young men took vows not to buy foreign cloths and articles. At any rate it did not take possession of the minds of the many and the few who were determined to help Swadeshism have gradually allowed themselves to sink into the slough of callous indifference. But one redeeming feature survived the whole agitation, and that is the growing spirit in the country to open Swadeshi shops. During the internment days, there was a bumper crop of Swadeshi shops in Madras and elsewhere. Even now we find that such shops are being opened in Madras and in other muffasal centres. These, no doubt, give a strong incentive to the movement. We know, as a matter of fact, that young educated men are making some attempts to open Swadeshi shops here and there. We note with gratification such an awakening on the part of young men. But we also know there are many young men who go in for foreign cloths and articles and do not realise the supreme importance of Swadshism. It has become quite a fashion with them to clad in foreign cloths, though they are fully aware that Swadeshism enriches the country. They also know that, by buying foreign cloths, they are filling the coffers of Lancashire merchants. But there is that bugbear of indifference in their minds, and attempts should be made to remove it.

More than once it was pointed out in these columns that Indian dress is best suited to the Indian and that he need not attire himself in trousers, coat and hat. Therefore, we need not dilate upon that topic, but we take this opportunity of pointing out once more that the Indian dress with its clean *dhoti*, *kudatha* and upper cloth or turban is best suited to the Indian. Wherever we go, we are marked out as Indians. Therefore, we must retain Indian dress at all costs. The fine and beautiful folds of the *dhoti* woven by our weavers, the long flowing *kudatha*, and the artistic turban, have a fascination of their own and every Indian, we believe, will derive great pleasure on seeing himself clad in such a fashion. All tall talk and platform oratory must give place to solid actions. Those who speak of Swadeshi, and support every movement for Swadeshism in flashy rhetoric, and yet are clad in foreign cloths, should be made to understand that they are setting a bad example to others. We appeal to the young and old, male and female to follow the high and noble example of Mahatma Gandhi, at least in this respect, to wear Swadeshi cloths and so to retain our distinct and marked nationality, and enrich our country. Mahatma Gandhi's example will, we sincerely hope, inspire our young men with a new patriotism and an unbounded love for everything Indian, and lead them on to noble deeds of self-sacrifice.

FEEDER RAILWAYS.

The question of feeder railways, and generally of communications, is of great importance in connection with economic development. In the United Provinces, a special board has been constituted to tackle it. The Government Resolution announcing it states that, in connection with the general problem of the industrial and agricultural development of the province, the Lieutenant-Governor has had under consideration the question of bringing together the various authorities and communities interested in the development of communications inside the province and between this province and the neighbouring provinces. Sir Harcourt Butler, we are told, is of the opinion that it is important that the industrial and the agricultutral interests should be kept in close touch with the railway authorities. "There are also large problems to be dealt with in the near future," continues the U. P. Government, "with regard to the development of trunk and feeder roads, construction of road bridges, maintenance of ferries, the construction of branch and feeder lines, and the respective spheres of influence of different gauges of railways within the province." "It will be of very great advantage to the Local Government," it adds, "to have the advice and assistance of a fully representative board in the shaping of the policy of the Government in all these matters." For these reasons, His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler has constituted a provincial Board of Communications which will be an advisory body to deal with such cases.—The "Hindu."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

AGENDA FOR JULY 7.

The following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, the 7th July, 1919, at 12 noon.

Presentation of the Budget of the Government of Bombay for the year 1919-20, and discussion thereon.

BILLS.

A Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking (Bill No. I of 1919) by the Hon'ble Major C. Fernandes, M.D., I.M.S.—First Reading.

2. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (Bill No. II of 1919).—First, Second and Third Readings.

3. A Bill further to amend the Government Occupants (Sind) Act, 1899 (Bill No. III of 1919).—First Reading.

4. A Bill to amend the law relating to the duty payable on tobacco and to the import, transport, retail sale and warehousing thereof in the City of Bombay (Bill No. IV of 1919) —First Reading.

RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Gadbole.

1. "This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to take early steps for the proper and timely maintenance of minor second class works in this Presidency, irrigating areas of under 50 acres."

Hon. Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik

2. "That this Council respectfully recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to recognise that the entertainment of a qualified midwife or a nurse should form part of the necessary establishment in the equipment of a hospital or dispensary, and should make arrangements for appointing qualified midwives or nurses where they do not exist; and, with a view to encourage local boards and municipalities to appoint midwives or nurses in the dispensaries under them, should give a full special grant equal to the additional expenditure they will have to incur for this purpose at least for a period of five years, and afterwards a grant-in-aid amounting to not less than half the pay of midwives or nurses entertained by them."

Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.

3. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that instructions be issued to Commissioners and Collectors asking them to include among the nominated members of the various local boards and and municipalities suitable men from the depressed classes whenever such men are available."

4. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that two appointments to sub-judgeships be set aside every year to be filled up by the two men who pass the LL.B. examination of the Bombay University in that year with the highest number of marks."

5. "This Council recommends that Government be pleased to take immediate steps to remedy the grievances of passengers to and from the ports south of Bombay especially with regard to overcrowding on the steamers, the want of sufficient accommodation on the steamers and inadequacy of convenience at these ports."

ELECTIONS.

1. Election of six members of the Finance Committee by the non-official Additional Members of the Council.

2. Election of a member by the Mahomedan non-official Additional Members of the Council as their representative on the Indian Legislative Council vice Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, resigned.

"QUEEN OF MISCHIEF."

MAGISTRATE PUZZLED BY A SCHOOLGIRL PROBLEM.

Mr. Cancellor, the West London magistrate, adjourned a case on May 20 so that he might consider the answer to this problem:—

May a school teacher chastise a child for "telling tales" out of school?

Mrs. White, head mistress of Harwood-road, Fulham, L.C.C. School, was summoned for an alleged assault on Annie Rhodes, aged 14, a seventh standard scholar.

The girl, it was said, told the mother of another child that her daughter had been punished before the whole school, causing the mother to come to the school and complain to the head mistress. Mrs. White then called before her Annie Rhodes and other girls, and decided to inflict corporal punishment.

Though the other girls only received two cuts each with the cane, Annie Rhodes was given two cuts on each hand, and her father suggested that the punishment was unjust and excessive.

Giving evidence, Annie Rhodes said the mistress called her the "Queen of mischief makers" in the school.

Mr. Cancellor said the question whether a mistress had any right to punish a child for alleged misconduct out of school hours was a matter of importance, and he would adjourn the case to consider the point.—The "Daily Chronicle."

THE URDU PRESS.

"M" writes in the "Leader":

I rub my eyes and read the following in the "Oudh Akhbar" of June 1, in the course of an editorial note entitled 'Social Reform and Satyagraha':—

'Our contemporary the "Leader," which is one of the strong supporters of the Patel Marriage Bill, wants that Satyagraha should be resorted to, in favour of the Bill instead of against it. We think it means that if the Hindu community is not going to act on the advice of social reformers willingly, the hands of Government should be forced by exerting pressure upon it by means of Satyagraha so that it may legislate a measure which is so strongly resented by Hindu sentiment. But our contemporary should remember that if the supporters of this Bill make any such attempt, they can never succeed in organising in any one village of this country such a widespread and universal *hartal* in favour of it as is possible against it in every city, town and village of the country.' I wonder when and where the "Leader" wrote what the "Oudh Akhbar" ascribed to it. The whole policy of the "Leader is against Satyagraha being resorted to in the present state of the country either for or against any measure whatever whether political or social. I cannot understand how this mistake has arisen. The reference presumably is to a paragraph on Swami Shankaracharya of Karveer Peeth's speech. Even there the meaning was fully clear and any reader of the paragraph who knows sufficient English to understand it, will have seen that the whole trend of the paragraph was against Satyagraha in any form whatever. In fact there was no room for any ambiguity in the meaning of the paragraph. I draw the attention of Munshi Naubat Rai Nazar to this gross misrepresentation of the "Leader's" meaning with a request to soon ascertain the meaning for himself and rectify the mistake at once.

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Commenting upon the presentation of loyal addresses to Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the "Hindustani" is surprised as to why those responsible for the presentation of the addresses did not make a request for the extension of his Honour's term by a few more years and for the replacing of ordinary law by Martial Law, for all time to come. 'Perhaps' says the paper, 'there could be no better way of pleasing the last sahab.' Yes there could not be. But there was the incoming lat sahab also, and a request for the extension of the term of office of the outgoing lat meant something not very palatable to the incoming. Who thinks of the setting sun when there is the moon to give you light?

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The vernacular press of the Punjab and Delhi is leading a colourless dead-alive existence with no freedom of expression and some of the papers with the halter of precensorship round their necks. As if this alone was not enough for the poor newspaper reading public, a number of papers have actually ceased to exist—for the present at least, e.g. The "Prakash," the "Pratap" the "Arva Gazette," the "Darshananda," the "Inkilab," he "Kaum," he "Vijai," the "Alhadees" to mention only a few. No wonder. What paper could thrive in the blasting atmosphere of martial law and precensorship? Possibly some of these have since revived.

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The Punjab is truly a forbidden land. Somebody somewhere in the backroom of the Secretariat took it into his head to deprive the newspaper reading public of the Punjab of their daily round of papers—at a time when it was already mourning the temporary loss of so many papers—The decree went round and a ban was placed upon the "Congress," the "Inkilab," the "Kaum," the "Vijai" (a hindi paper), the "Hamdam," the "Ukhuwat," the "Alkhalit," the "Madina," and who knows how many more, leaving aside those arch criminals the English newspapers. The strength of the strongest Lieutenant Governor will long be remembered in India.

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Still another Urdu weekly which is soon going to turn into a daily and step into the breach caused by the loss of so many of its forerunners. Mr. Tajuddin has begun to publish the "Taj" from Jubulpore. The notes and comments are smart and up to date. The language of the paper is certainly first rate. As for the policy, it would be enough to say that those who are loudest in their denunciation of extremism—I mean the authorities—are themselves out to drive out moderation from this land. The Press Act being on the brain of every Indian editor, not much hope is entertained by the editor of its long life.

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Thus the "Oudh Akhbar":—'Recently a poet of Lahore read out a poem in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner on behalf of the citizens wherein he sang the tune of repentance. But our poet did not merely content himself with this, for he also read out a forcible poem in praise of the Rowlatt Act. Perhaps the poet was at a loss to find another theme to give expression to his poetic genius, just as some of our poets do not find a *nom-de-plume* inspite of a diligent search.'

(Continued from Column 6.)

sors; but except for the conduct of Englishmen against the older population, inspired by their feeling of superiority, and the friction which arises therefrom, I know of nothing that can be interpreted as proof of racialism. True, there is strong political antagonism between the two races on the whole; an antagonism which has often given rise to political enmity, but here again there is nothing that justifies anybody speaking of racialism.

If we fail in our mission with the British Government we shall proceed to Paris and submit our case to the Peace Conference. Afterwards we shall go home and press our campaign for independence. It is absurd to say, as has been done, that our action must unavoidably lead to open rebellion. It is our intention to use only constitutional means to attain our end, and there can be no question of rebellion.

HERTZOG ON HIS MISSION.

THE NATIONALIST CLAIM TO INDEPENDENCE.

A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—I have had a long talk with General Hertzog, who is the head of the South African deputation recently arrived in London. He declared to me that he wished to hide nothing as regards his intentions. On the contrary, it was his desire that the aims of the South African Nationalist party should be put plainly and fully before the British public.

In the following summary of what he said I have used General Herzog's own words:

The object of our mission to England is, in the first instance, to obtain the reparation of the injustice which was done to the Orange Free State and to the Transvaal in 1902, when we were deprived of our freedom and our independence. The advocacy of independence, for the other parts of South Africa is a matter of secondary concern. It is certainly desirable and we are ready to discuss it also with the British Government. But our main concern is the restitution of independence to the Free State and the Transvaal. To-day the principle of restiution has been accepted by the World-Powers, and we therefore ask that our independence be given back to us. We have been delegated by the Nationalist party. Our mission consists of two delegates for each of the provinces of the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape. We have been supported in our mission by the fact that since our departure the Provincial Council of the Orange Free State have adopted, unanimously but for one vote, a resolution claiming the complete independence of the Orange Free State. The Provincial Council is elected on the same basis as the members of Parliament. All its members but two are Nationalists, and of the two exceptions one, who by the way is an Englishman, has evidently voted with the Nationalists.

BIRTH OF NATIONALIST PARTY.

The Nationalist party came into existence in the middle of 1913 as a protest against the Imperialistic policy of General Botha and his Government. The main principle of the Nationalist programme has been, from the very beginning, that it is the duty of the Government and the right of the people that in the consideration of any problem in which South Africa is involved the interests of South Africa should be the deciding factor. This principle, of course, stood in direct opposition to the policy now as always pursued and proclaimed by the Imperialists in South Africa—viz., that in all questions existing between England and South Africa the interests of the Empire must override those of South Africa.

Events since 1903 have convinced us that the national policy is not and cannot be carried out consistently as long as South Africa remains under the British flag, and our so-called self-government has clearly proved itself to be a sham. As reasons why no national policy can be consistently carried out while we remain in our present position of dependence the following may be mentioned. First there is the allegation by the Imperialists, supported by General Botha and his Government, that our self-government is of the nature of a mere conditional grant, and that it can be withdrawn at any time if the British Parliament so desires, or if it is exercised in a manner contrary to the will of the British people. The disadvantages to our national interests of such a state of affairs, if correct, are obvious. Those who are charged with the duties of government are likely, under such circumstances and during times of stress, to keep their eye on what may be considered the wishes of the British Government, as they would be to look after the true interests of South Africa. The weaker your Government, the more will they be likely to be under the influence of British Ministers, while individual members on the look-out for honours or other distinctions or favours from Great Britain will be found very loth to advocate any measure which might dissatisfy British Ministers, however much the interests of South Africa may demand it. Such a conditional grant, therefore, of self-government, if the theory of these gentlemen be correct, is no less pernicious to the so-called self-governing colony than the appointment of a judiciary removable at the pleasure of the Government.

Then this so-called self-government stops the moment it comes to the question of war or peace; the moment England becomes involved in a war we are automatically dragged into it, as has just been the case. As it is with war, so it is with peace—we may be consulted with regard to the terms of peace, but the decisive voice we have not got; that belongs to England.

RACIAL SUPERIORITY.

There is another reason of capital importance why we demand independence in the interests of South Africa. It cannot be doubted that, on the whole, English-speaking people in South Africa, consciously and unconsciously, adopt an air of superiority over the older population, which is a source of constant friction, annoyance, and quarrel. This has been exhibited over and over again during the last four years, and has more than once resulted in violence. The cause of this air of superiority, it is clear beyond all dispute, lies in the fact of our subjection to Great Britain. Because of this subjection the average Englishman in South Africa is inspired by the feeling that he belongs to the dominant race, and his conduct becomes in consequence very often one of aggression, and he assumes to himself rights and privileges which he denies to the older population.

It is alleged that there exists in South Africa strong racial hatred, and it is always sought to charge the Dutch-speaking with being the racialists. This is entirely untrue. As far as the Dutch are concerned there is no racial hatred at all against the English. If there be racialism in South Africa the Englishmen certainly cannot claim to be the lesser of the two transgres-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 20th June, 1919.

ENGLAND'S DUTY TO INDIA.

The full text of the Indian Reforms Bill introduced by Mr. Montagu in Parliament—or rather the text which, according to the Government of India, represents the language of the Bill—has been made available to the long-expectant Indian public. In his budget speech—which we reproduce elsewhere—Mr. Montagu had foreshadowed the character of the Bill as one which in substance carried out the proposals which the Viceroy and he had made in their Joint Report. Mr. Montagu had added that some of the amendments suggested by the Government of India in their despatch had been incorporated in the Bill, while in regard to others he would invite the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament to decide against. Having regard to the fact that almost all the amendments suggested by the Government of India were retrograde in the extreme, the statement caused no little alarm to all friends of reform. The text of the Bill, as published, is not calculated to reassure the public mind in this respect. An instance in point is the question of the disposition of provincial finance, on which the successful working of the scheme entirely depends. While it is some satisfaction to find that Mr. Montagu has not countenanced the amazingly obscurantic proposal of the Government of India that the financial resolutions passed by the provincial councils should merely be recommendatory, it is not clear whether the equally reprehensible proposal to have an absolutely divided purse as between the transferred and reserved subjects has or has not been rejected. The uncertainty arises from the fact that "the allocation of provincial funds" for the purpose of administering transferred subjects is one of the many important points in regard to which provision is to be made by rules which are to be submitted to Parliament and are still unknown. In fact the feature of the Bill is the number of issues of far-reaching importance, vitally affecting the character and the operation of the reforms, which have yet to be settled by rules. It is true that the Joint Committee of the two Houses will determine the policy of these rules and that Parliament will continue to exercise its control over that policy; but there is still considerable ground for misgivings that the bureaucracy in this country which will, even under the Bill, have, to all intents and purposes, a dominant voice is this matter, will, as heretofore, mar the reforms. All this is, of course, apart from the innumerable safeguards and limitations which, under the Bill as it is drafted, restrict the scope of the few substantial reforms that are vouchsafed.

For the moment, however, we are concerned not so much with what the Bill contains as with what it omits. When the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms was published, it was contended that it was not the last word on Indian reforms. Its authors, on the other hand, were anxious that it should be tested, sifted and criticised so that, as a result, a satisfactory scheme should emerge. So earnestly did leaders of Indian politics accept the invitation and set themselves to this task that they did not consider a division in their own united ranks too high a price for securing considered views on the scheme. What is the reward of that earnestness? What is the respect that has been paid to the voice of the Indian people, whose destiny the Bill seeks to shape? The view of the vast bulk of the people, as voiced by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, has been flouted. The appeals even of the Moderates, who in their firm support of the scheme brought on themselves the country's disfavour, have received scant attention. In his budget speech Mr. Montagu said: "The key-stone, the whole basis, the vital point of Indian reform to-day is the transference of power from the bureaucracy to the people, gradual if you like, but real at every stage." That has been the demand of the country for over three decades and during the last few months the Moderates as well as the bulk of their countrymen have insisted that no transference of power from the bureaucracy to the people could be real which did not involve a change in the constitution of the Government of India. This contention has been absolutely ignored and the ignoring of it, apart from other defects in the Bill, makes the latter, as it stands, unacceptable to a self-respecting people.

And what is the Government of India whose authority must remain uncontrolled by the representatives of the people? A close corporation of permanent and irremovable officials whose defiance of the country's united and emphatic protest by passing the Rowlatt legislation, whose acquiescence in, and silent support, of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's policy in the unhappy Punjab and, last but not least, whose undiluted and unmitigated obscurantism, as revealed in their despatch of March 5, last, opposing the grant of any real reform to the people, have rudely shaken the faith of the people in British justice and fair play! That faith has been the foundation of British rule and no British statesmen, who have the interests of this country and of the British Commonwealth at heart, can afford to experiment with it. That faith must remain unshaken. It can and will remain unshaken if the British democracy, having waged and won a war, with India's help, for the vindication of the principle of self-determination and for the destruction of Prussianism, does not stultify itself in the eyes of the world by refusing to let India exercise self-determination, in a small way, and to see that the spirit of Prussianism is exorcised from this country.

SWADESHI.

The Swadeshi propaganda that has been going on in Bombay, if persisted in, is bound to result in success and blessing to this land of poverty and woe. As Mr. Gandhi said at the meeting held to perform the ceremony of opening the Shuddh Swadeshi Bhandar, Swadeshi is as indispensable to a country as air water and food. Swadeshi means genuine love of one's country. How can a man love his neighbour, pass him by and support a comparative stranger? How can a man love his country and neglecting its manufactures support another country's? Neglect of Swadeshi is the chief cause of India's poverty. We, therefore, welcome the Swadeshi propaganda. We congratulate Messrs Narandas Purshotamdas and Vithaldas Jerajani on their venture to which we wish every success. We re-echo the wish expressed at the opening ceremony that such stores will be multiplied not only in this enterprising city but that they will spread throughout the length and breadth of India.

The question, however, is largely of ways and means. Both must be easily found, seeing that the movement unlike as in the anti-partition days, has been started in the first commercial city of India. The movement is being shaped and handled by businessmen. The list published in these columns of those who have taken the Swadeshi Vow contains the names of many businessmen—a fact which ought to go a long way to ensure the success of the movement. It is well, however, not to be oversanguine. This is a movement which will tax to the utmost the constructive powers of the organisers. It is not enough that they dot the country with meetings, though meetings we must have. It is not even enough that we have honest swadeshi stores carried on not merely for gain but mainly for meeting the wants of the votaries. There must be a constant supply of cheap and durable Swadeshi cloth to meet a variety of tastes. The organisers have to study the economic laws which govern commerce and apply original thought and research to them. It is already being found out that many of the texts on economics give laws which are by no means of universal application. They are laws deduced from special circumstances as liable to change as the weather, which responds to the least variation in the atmosphere.

The economics which may be conducive, for instance, to England's growth are not necessarily so for India's. European economics, therefore, have to be examined and tested in the light of peculiar circumstances governing our evolution. The organisers have to find out whether hand-spinning and hand-weaving can successfully cope with power-spinning and power-weaving. If they are satisfied that there is enormous scope, as we believe there is, for handi-craft side by side with machine-craft they have to seek out the weavers who are to be found in their thousands in the country and to organise them; they must tax the inexhaustible reservoir of women with ample leisure at their disposal and tempt them for the love of the land of their birth to resume their lost occupation of spinning on the graceful spinning wheel. It used to be quite an art at one time to produce *ratias* for the rich with all the delicate carving on them. Thus Swadeshi means a complete revolution in the national life and naturally it requires the harnessing of various qualities in the workers. This is a movement in which all can and ought to join. Swadeshi belongs to all sects and all religions. It must appeal to all races and it can be supported by officials as well as non-officials. We venture to suggest that Englishmen should make it a special point to join and encourage the movement in every way they can. The organisers of the movement have wisely tabooed boycott from the movement and thus made it free from any taint of ill-will or retaliation. The movement is pro-Indian; it is in no sense anti-English.

Notes of the Day.

B. G. Horniman.

We understand from "The Independent" that at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, recently held in Allahabad, Mr. B. G. Horniman was elected a delegate of the Indian National Congress to serve on the Congress deputation in England. There can be no doubt that his election is fully in accord with the wishes of the country and will be hailed with satisfaction by every one of his colleagues on the deputation to whom his help would be invaluable. Out of evil cometh good. In deporting Mr. Horniman the Government have, unconsciously, rendered a great service to the country. The battle of India's freedom has to be fought in England, at least during the next few months, and Mr. Horniman's temporary absence from India could not be utilised to a higher purpose.

The Peace Treaty.

Reuter has not yet thought it proper to cable to India even the summary of th Allied reply to the German counter-proposals, but has favoured us only with summary of the "covering letter" thereof. Hence we have to build the framework of the revised Peace Treaty on the slender foundations of this summary of the "covering letter." So far as the principal Allied terms are concerned, there is no mitigation whatever of them offered to Germany. The only noticeable alterations made are in connection with the fixing of the eastern frontiers of Germany, the question of plebiscite in Upper Silesia, the fixing of the maximum liability under the reparation clause, and the maximum strength of the German army. The last is fixed at 200,000 at present instead of the previously stipulated 100,000 and the latter figure is to be reached gradually by the end of March 1920. The question of admission of Germany to the League of Nations, moreover is not to be indefinitely postponed as in the original treaty, but will be taken up for consideration if "her acts promise the necessary conditions." It will thus be seen that the main points of complaint in the German counter-proposals are decided against her and her allegation that the treaty, as a whole, does not comply with Dr. Wilson's fourteen points is met with a denial. So far, excepting the ultra-Socialist Bernstein, no German leader of any note, has accepted the justice or fairness of the peace terms. One and all have declared them to be not only "iniquitous" and "oppressive" but also impossible to carry out.

Not fully in accord with 14 Points.

To all outside Germany the conditions can never have the fearful significance which they have to the German people themselves. That the Peace Treaty is not fully in accord with the peace-programme laid down in the fourteen points of President Wilson and endorsed by the statesmen of the Allies is evident to every one who has studied it. The British Labour Party has, in its manifesto, exposed the injustices and absurdities inherent in the treaty and it has been abundantly made clear that Labour in Europe holds the same view. The reason why Labour—on whom the brunt of all wars falls—repudiates this treaty is that it sees in it the guarantee, "not of a lasting peace and international cooperation, but of the indefinite continuance of militarism, conscription, and economic dislocation. The view, however, is not confined to Labour. Many of the best minds in England also see in the peace treaty "fresh obstacles erected in the path of social reformation, and fresh opportunities for Jingoism and Imperialism to blind the eyes of the people to realities needing redress."

Is it to be Peace?

Not to speak of well-known Socialist and Radical leaders like Messrs. Ramsay Macdonald, Smillie, Anderson, Wells and Bertrand Russel, even Mr. Garvin has felt the need bitterly to denounce the terms, and he has foretold that this treaty "will Balkanise three-fourths of Europe." The portents in Europe, even apart from the ultimatum to Germany, are threatening. Russia and Hungary have been "bolshevised" and have formed an armed alliance against the Entente. The outlook in Finland, Esthonia, Ukrania, Bessarabia, Rumania, in fact everywhere in Central and South-Eastern Europe, is dark and menacing. German Austria, forbidden by the Peace Treaty, to link up with Germany, threatens to commit political suicide and throw its lot with the rest of bolshevised Europe. Why, Germany itself is threatening to sink into Bolshevism if the Allies force her "to sign her own death-warrant," as she says. Is it to be peace or the general eruption of anarchy over the Continent of Europe, menacing the whole world? The next few days will tell.

Another War?

The latest news from Hungary and South-eastern Europe generally is disquieting. The Bolshevising of Hungary has apparently become a *fait accompli*. A message from Bukharest published elsewhere gives the impression that for the time being at least the tables have been turned against both the Czecho-Slovaks and the Rumanians. The Hungarian Red Guards are stated to be victoriously advancing in Czecho-Slovakia. But even more serious news comes from Bessarabia, where a Soviet republic is reported to have been proclaimed in union with the Russian Soviet. The position of Rumania between the Russian and Austrian Bolshevik fires becomes precarious. Rumania itself is not free from the virus of Bolshevism and unless the tide can be promptly stemmed by the efforts of the Allies, Rumania stands in danger not only of being overthrown, but being completely metamorphosed into a Bolshevic state in armed alliance with Russia and Hungary. A cryptic message states that the Entente,—undoubtedly alive to these dangers—has "begun military action", and that French troops have arrived in Pressburg. Does this mean that we are on the brink of another war?

Licensed Abusers.

While a ruthless campaign has been inaugurated against the Indian Press by an irresponsible executive armed with the multiple weapons of the Press Act, the Defence of India Act and the rest of the familiar paraphernalia and even such an expression as the "blazing indiscretion" of Sir M. O'Dwyer is construed as sedition and published accordingly, the licensed abusers in the Anglo-Indian press of Mr. Montagu and other friends of Indian reform are having a merry time. "The Statesman", (The "Friend of India"!), "The Englishman" "The Pioneer" and the "Madras Mail", to mention only the most scurrilous among the set, are all at the heels of Mr. Montagu. "The Englishman" in its paroxysm of fury, calls Mr. Montagu "a political charlatan" who is unworthy to be entrusted with the task of introducing an Indian Reform Bill. Mr. Montagu is not in India to take notice of this petty-minded explosion of malice and stupidity, nor do we think Reuter's, otherwise so prompt in cabling all the turgid nonsense that figures in these journals, will think it worthwhile to cable this characteristic certificate to Mr. Montagu from his compatriots in India.

A Trifling Detail.

But Mr. Montagu stands on too exalted a pedestal to be besmirched by the filth that the "Englishman" and his ilk are trying to throw at him. We are opposed to the muzzling of the Press—whether Anglo-Indian or Indian. For we are convinced that just as a free press is a *sine qua non* of the life of a civilised country, freedom of the press is in itself the best safeguard against its abuse. Licensed abuse such as the Anglo-Indian Press is now indulging in would be treated with the contempt that it deserves in a free country and would hurt none but the perpetrators themselves. We have taken the trouble to refer to it not to call for its punishment, but to draw attention to a trifling detail that whenever the muzzling processes of the Press and other similar Acts are set in motion, the victims are always the Indian journals. There is a method in this partiality which is as noteworthy as it is deliberate.

Sino-Japanese Crisis.

Like most of the past crises in the relations of China and Japan, the present tension between these two Eastern neighbours is enveloped in much mystery. The disjointed cables which are being sent from Tokio and Pekin only add to our bewilderment as to the things really happening behind the scenes. There is no doubt that the wires of secret diplomacy are being violently pulled now this way and then that, both at the seats of governments in China and Japan and at Paris, where the destinies of nations are being hourly shaped. One thing appears to be plain—that the Chinese people, at large entertain the suspicion that Japan is moving heaven and earth, as it were, to prevent China becoming a signatory to the Peace Treaty and thus a free partner with the leading nations of the world, instead of a pawn in their hands or a prey to their greed. The Tokio Government has, however, emphatically denied the report and it is difficult to imagine that, even if she wished, Japan could now prevent China from entering into the League of Nations. China has been loyal throughout the war; Great Britain, United States and France have gladly acknowledged the fact and it would be amazing if China were betrayed at the last moment by her Allies.

Return of Kiochau and Shantung.

But apart from the question of admission to the peace table, there is the question of the return of Kiochau and the German-leased territory in Shautung Peninsula to China. Japan appears to be coveting both these territories and claiming them from the Peace Conference as part of her rewards for her part in the war. But why Japan should lay claim to the reversion of a Chinese lease to Germany is difficult to understand and it passes one's comprehension how in fairness such a claim can be allowed by the Powers. It would be a perversion of the principles of nationality and self-determination enunciated by President Wilson. Why China should be so violently opposed to the idea of parting with Kiochau and the Shantung Peninsula will be clear if we remember that Shantung is greater in area and population than England and the trans-Shautung Railway, which runs through the heart of the peninsula, is of the highest strategic value to China, because in the event of war its possession by an enemy would enable the latter not only to overrun Shantung but also the great province of Chih-li, in which Pekin is situated. Shantung, moreover, as the home of Confucius, is not only packed with rare historical memories but is also sacred as the cradle of Chinese culture. It is easy, therefore, to realise that China would be most reluctant to part with such a valuable portion of her territory. A semi-official statement, issued the other day from Tokio, says that Japan has expressed her willingness to China to return the territory immediately peace is signed. Japan, it may be hoped, will carry out her promise.

The Malta Ferment.

The Island of Malta does not seem to have escaped the hurricane of revolutionary thought. There seem to have been serious riots there owing generally to the costliness of food-stuffs and unemployment,—the two prevailing chronic causes of discontent the world over. A natural desire for greater political control is, however, not always divorced from agitation which at times finds expression in unpremediated violence. Malta is an island in the Mediterrarian, and is only 62 miles from Sicily. It has borne the yoke of diverse masters and was taken over from France by Britain in 1800 and finally annexed in 1814. The peculiarity of the islanders which draws Asiatics to their fortunes is that the main body of the populaion consists of mixed descendants of Arabs who once held sway over Southern Europe. The populace of Malta have evolved a tongue which is a mixture of Arabic and Italian.

GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

VACATE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES!

COMPENSATION FOR RIGHTS IN CHINA!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 19.

PARIS.—The official summary of the counter proposals which form a document of sixty thousand words has been issued. It adds nothing to the summaries cabled, but the points then not mentioned are the demand for the evacuation of the occupied territory six months after the signature of the peace, claim for complete freedom of action of Germans abroad and the appointment of a German Commission, to co-operate with the Reparation Commission whose dictatorial powers Germany refuses to accept, because they are are tantamount to renuciation of the sovereignty of Germany. It further proposes oral negotiations on the subject of reparations and agrees to open the Kiel Canal to traffic of all nations, but an international commission is unacceptable, unless other straits are similarly treated.

The German counter-proposals agree to the renunciation of German rights and privileges in regard to Kiaochau and Shantung with certain stipulations in regard to compensation.

PEACE TREATY AND TIME LIMIT.

GERMAN REQUEST FOR EXTENSION ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 19.

PARIS.—It is anticipated that the German will ask for an extension of the five day time limit on the ground that only one revised copy of the Treaty in English and French has been furnished.

ALLIED REPLY.

WHEN IT WILL BE LAID BEFORE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 19.

Immediately Count Rantzau receives the Allies' reply the delegations will proceed to Weimar. A translation will be made *en route*, the Journey taking twenty-four hours. It will be telegraphed to Berlin from Weimar and published in the newspapers immediately. The Cabinet discussion on the reply is likely to last two days, therefore, the answer will not be laid before a plenary sitting of the National Assembly before 20th June.

SPARTACIST MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 19.

BERLIN.—The "Germania" states that there are signs that the Spartacists will shortly attempt a fresh *coup d'etat*. They are particularly active in the industrial regions. It is reported that the Government is taking counter-measures.

COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN VIENNA.

COLLISION WITH TROOPS AND POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 19.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Vienna says Communists yesterday attempted a *coup d'etat*. A huge crowd tried to storm the prison and release the political prisoners, but fled in panic when the Government troops and the police attacked them. There were many casualties.

REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVT. IN FINLAND.

DOES NOT MATERIALISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 19.

The new Republican form of Government provisionally adopted in Finland has not materialised because it has not received the necessary five-sixths majority of the Diet. The question will be held over till after the elections. The old constitution at present remians in force.

HEATED DEBATE IN DIET.

A REPUBLICAN THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 19.

HELSINGFORS.—The debate in the Diet on the reform bill is assuming a heated character The Reublicans threaten to remove Mannerheim who is the recent, if Bill is not again taken up.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

VICKERS MACHINE ARRIVES AT CLIFDEN

AFTER 16 HOURS' FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 19.

ST. JOHNS.—The Vickers machine is now six hours out. There is no news.

LONDON, June 15. 11-45 a.m.

It is officially announced that the Vickers machine landed on the coast of Galway at 9-40 this morning

LONDON, June 15. 1-5 p.m.

The Air Ministry announces that the Vickers machine arrived at Clifden (Galway) shortly before ten o'clock this morning (British summer time) after sixteen hours' flight. The landing was very difficult owing to the bumpiness of the ground. Capt. Alcock said they were tired being alone in the fog and drizzle. During the flight they occasionally discovered that they were flying upside down. The wireless propellor blew off soon after leaving St. John's. Both the airmen were well and in good spirits.

MACHINE LANDS IN A BOG

CAREERS OF CAPT ALCOCK AND LT. BROWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15, 4-10 p.m.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 19

The Vickers machine was built for long-distance bombing and is 700 horsepower. Its cruising speed is 90 miles an hour and petrol capacity 865 gallons, sufficient for a flight of 2,440 miles. Captain J. Alcock, D.S.C., the pilot, served in Naval Air Service and fell into the hands of the Turks owing to engine failure. He remained a prisoner until the end of war. Lieutenant A. W. Brown served in France as observer and was wounded and taken prisoner in 1915. He was repatriated in 1917 after internment in Switzerland.

The machine landed in a bog and was slightly damaged. Lt. Brown was dazed and Capt. Alcock somewhat deafened from the force of the landing. They were constantly in thick fog en route. Sometimes they found that they were flying at a height of 11,000 feet and sometimes upside down and only about ten feet from water.

KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

SECRET OF TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 19.

The King heard the news as he was leaving the church at Windsor and immediately telegraphed congratulations to Capt. Alcock.

Capt. Alcock said "The great secret of the Trans-Atlantic flight is the nursing of the engine. The ordinary speed was ninety miles. We could have done 115, but we never opened the throttle once and a favouring wind would have enabled us to do at an average of 120."

AIRMEN CONGRATULATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June. 19.

It is stated that Capt. Alcock hopes to fly to London to-morrow. Lt. Brown is proceeding by train and is due in the Metropolis on Tuesday morning. Both are fatigued, but in the highest spirits. The Vickers machine is said to be unable to rise from the present site, which is unsuitable. Major-General Seely Major-General Trenchard, and Lieut.-Col. Sykes have sent the warmest congratulations to the airmen. Major-General Trenchard telegraphed on behalf of the Air Council and members of the Air Force.

THE FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June. 19.

ST. JOHNS, June 14. The Vickers machine climbed slowly owing to heavy load and left the coast at a height of a thousand feet with a following breeze:—It was out of sight in seven minutes. The airman before leaving said they expected to make 140 miles an hour while the breeze held and hoped to land on the Irish coast in eighteen hours. No wireless had been received from the machine three hours after the start.

CAPT. ALCOCK'S EXPERIENCES.

11,000 FEET UP WITHIN CLOUDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 19.

Capt. Alcock, in an interview said the exact time of the flight was 15 hours 57 minutes. Though the wind was favourable the weather was the worst imaginable. They were mostly flying between the clouds and the thick banks of a fog and hardly saw the sky or the sea. They climbed to eleven thousand feet without emerging from the clouds and then descended to three hundred, but the fog was still dense. The speed indicator was not working and the position for some time was alarming. They had no sense of horizon. The weather was rough and bumpy and the wind was blowing hard right down to the water. The sleet froze the radiator and the shutters of the machine were covered with ice for four hours. They drank coffee and ale and ate sandwiches and chocolates. They had no idea of their whereabouts until 1½ hours before they saw land. They only used two-thirds of their petrol supply. Capt. Alcock is of opinion that the Trans-Atlantic flight should be done in a flying boat.

HUNGARIAN ADVANCE IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKS' ATTACK.

ENTENTE BEGIN OPERATIONS AGAINST HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 19.

BERNE.—A message from Bukharest dated June 13th states that simultaneously with the Hungarian attack on Czecho-Slovakia, the Russian Bolsheviks attacked the Rumanians on the Dniester. One body crossed the river and was annihilated, leaving 200 dead and several hundred wounded.

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 19.

VIENNA.—According to Hungarian official reports the Hungarian Red Guards are victoriously advancing in Czecho-Slovakia and have occupied Bartfeld. They expect on June, 19th to reach the old north-eastern frontier, the restoration of which the Budapest Government demands.

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 19.

COPENHAGEN.—According to the "Neue Freie Presse" on the expiry of the ultimatum calling upon the Hungarian Soviet Government to cease hostilities against the Czecho-Slovaks, the Entente has begun military action French troops have arrived in Pressburg.

MONARCHIST MOVEMENT IN PRUSSIA.

DEMONSTRATION IN GRAUDENZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 19.

COPENHAGEN.—In the course of a remarkable monarchist demonstration in Graudenz (West Prussia) volunteer troops marched past the monument of William I, which was garlanded, while, a band played. Troops carried Imperial flags and portraits of the ex-Kaiser.

"Vorwaerts" states that officers in East Prussia are aiming at the overthrowal of Government and the first collision with the Poles will be the signal for revolt.

SOVIET REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN BESSARABIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 19.

STOCKHOLM.—A message from Petrograd states that the Bolshevik papers announce that a Soviet Republic has been proclaimed in Bessarabia in union with the Russian Soviet.

POLISH SUCCESS IN EAST GALICIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 19.

Reuter learns that the Polish troops in Eastern Galicia captured several thousand prisoners and much booty near Zlotalipa and established contact with the four the Polish Division from Odessa.

FIGHTING REBELS IN MEXICO.

AMERICAN TROOPS CROSS FRONTIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 19.

EL PASO.—After several persons had been wounded by stray bullets from Juarez, Mexico, where Carranza's troops are fighting Villa's rebels, 3,600 American troops crossed the frontier with a view to pounding up the rebels.

MANY REBELS TAKEN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 19.

EL PASO.—The Americans victoriously engaged Villa's rebels at the Juarez race track taking many prisoners the American cavalry surrounded the track.

BRITAIN AND OESEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 19.

STOCKHOLM.—The Esthonian legation denies that, the island of Oesel is to be a British Naval base.

PRESS JUBILANT OVER TRUMPH.

HOPES OF COMING FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 19.

The papers are jubilant over the triumphant All-British flight which achieved the conquest of the Atlantic. An amazing feature of the flight was the wonderful accuracy in maintaining the course but the papers emphasise that flights at present are primarily feats of human endurance and must not be taken as foreshadowing an early establishment of a Trans-Atlantic passenger service. In this connection greater hopes are entertained of the coming flight of Dirigible R. 34.

BRITISH VICTORY LOAN.

CALL FOR UNSTINTED SUPPORT.

HIS MAJESTY'S APPEAL TO THE NATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. June, 19.

His Majesty the King has issued an appeal to the nation in connection with the "Victory Loan".

"Whereas throughout, the war I appealed to my people to unite for victory, I now urge them to another common effort in order to set peace upon a basis sure and sound. I ask them to cooperate in making this Victory Loan a national success. After years of conflict peace is now, by the blessing of God, in prospect The time of transition bears with it problems calling for the same patriotic endeavour as before and a like spirit of sacrifice. The security of my realm and the prosperity of my people can only be maintained if the fabric of both rests upon solid financial foundations. To establish these foundations a great Victory Loan is now being launched and once again I call upon my people for their unstinted support. It is thus that we who live may fitly meet the debt due to those who gave their lives in the cause of freedom and it is thus that we may render ourselves faithful trustees of that future of peace and safety for which I earnestly pray."

PARIS STRIKES.

SETTLEMENT BEING ARRIVED AT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 19.

PARIS, June 14.—A beginning has now been made with the settlement of strikes. Petrol refiners met their employers to-day and agreed to resume work.

M. Clemenceau to-day conferred with the representatives of the transport-workers and traffic companies and appealed to their patriotism in the present grave juncture. The men decided to resume work on Monday.

MINERS' STRIKE IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 19.

PARIS.—The National Miners Federation declares that the miners' strike is operating throughout France. The Paris transport workers have resumed work and the public services are working regularly.

STRIKES IN ITALY.

SHOPS WRECKED IN SPEZZIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 19.

ROME.—The strike continues in Genoa. There is no disorder. Shops were wrecked in Spezzia yesterday as a protest against the dearness of food. Spezzia is quiet to-day.

Most of the workmen in Turin struck to-day in commemoration of Rosa Luxembourg's funeral. A strike in Milan as a protest against the action of the authorities in Genoa and Spezzia collapsed this afternoon.

A PRO-JAPANESE PARTY IN PEKIN.

DOES NOT FAVOUR CHINA'S SIGNING PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June, 19.

PEKING, June 10.—The Anuf Club, a powerful pro-Japanese military party which possesses, the majority of the Lower House, has announced that it does not favour China's signing, the Peace Treaty. The whole cabinet and president have consequently resigned.

SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June, 19.

SHANGHAI, June 10.—The announcement of the resignations of the Minister of Communications, Director of Currency and the Chinese Minister in Tokio has entirely changed the situation. Resumption of trade is expected to-morrow.

ZEEBRUGGE PORT CEREMONIOUSLY RE-OPENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June, 19.

OSTEND.—The port of Zeebrugge was ceremoniously re-opened to-day.

INDIAN BUDGET IN COMMONS.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

JUSTIFICATION OF ROWLATT LEGISLATION.

APPROVAL OF MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

FULL TEXT OF MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

In the House of Commons on May. 22. Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India (Cambridge, C.L.), moved that the Speaker leave the Chair in order that the House might go into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts. He said: This is the sixth time it has fallen to my lot to initiate the discussion on the Indian Budget, and I devoutly hope it may be the last. This is the first time in the history of Indian affairs in my memory that the House of Commons has agreed to the discussion of the Indian Budget so early as before the end of May, and I take that as a happy prelude to the day when we shall have substituted for this meaningless process of Budget debate a more proper procedure of debate on the India Office Estimates. As regards the financial situation in India, I will merely say that the currency position was a source of great anxiety to the Government throughout the war, and is now causing us renewed anxiety owing to the increase in the price of silver, which has necessitated a rupee of 1s. 8d. It is a difficult matter to decide how long we shall go on purchasing silver in a rising market, and I have decided to appoint a new Currency Commission to investigate the situation caused by the rise in the price of silver and the limited world supply. I propose to publish the names of that Commission in due course; they will be representative of British and Indian commerce, and they will be presided over by Sir Henry Babington Smith, who has kindly consented to offer his unequalled knowledge to this very responsible body.

I will try to sketch the position in India to-day. If we were considering only the position of India *vis-a-vis* the great nations of world, the situation is a bright one. After having taken up the challenge which Germany and her Allies presented to the civilized world, after having devoted her invaluable troops and her resources to the Allied cause, India has won for herself a place in international discussion equal to that of the British Dominions and greater than the position occupied by any Power in the world, except, of course, those who are colloquially known as the "Big Five." Not only has she separate access to the Peace Conference, not only have her representatives received from the King power to sign on his behalf peace with his Majesty's enemies, but as members of the British Empire Delegation they share in the task of concerting the policy of the British Empire. I can only say on behalf of my colleagues, his Highness the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha, and myself that we have devoted ourselves in Paris with all the more concentration to the interests of the Indian Empire because we realize we are the representatives of a people not yet, unfortunately, self-governing.

It must have been a satisfaction to the House of Commons to learn that India was to be an original member of the League of Nations, and that Indian representatives are to sit in the far-reaching and important Indian national labour organization which is to result from the Peace Treaty. These things, together with the place occupied by my friend and colleague, Lord Sinha, in the House of Lords, commit Parliament to the view that this position is only justified if you can raise India to the position of a sister nation in the British Empire, and is wholly inconsistent with a position of subordination. I must go one step farther. I would say to our colleagues who have sat with us round the Conference table representing the great Dominions of this Empire that the position of equality which they have given to the representatives of India is wholly inconsistent, in my humble opinion, with the treatment of the citizens of India in British Dominions. (Colonel Wedgwood.—South Africa.) In South Africa or anywhere else—in a position which puts them lower than the citizens of any other part of the British Empire.

AFGHAN WAR.

Now I turn to India herself. There the position is not so satisfactory. Having come through the war with a record which will compare with the record of any other country in the world, we find now a country in mourning. Rebellion and revolution have appeared internally. War has broken out afresh on her frontiers. I would invite the attention of the House to an analysis of the cause, to a description of the state of affairs, and to a suggestion as to the remedies. I am not going to say very much about Afghanistan. It is now quite clear that the new Ameer, having achieved the Throne, has in a moment of almost suicidal folly authorized an unprovoked attack upon the territories for which we are responsible. His motives are doubtful. They must be partly attributed to the unrest which exists throughout the Mahomedan world, partly to a pathetic effort by the worst possible means to consolidate his position on a shaky Throne, partly to the emissaries of that dark and murderous doctrine which battens upon unrest, feeds on discontent, spreads disorder wherever it shows its head—Bolshevism and the Bolshevist emissaries of Russia. (An Hon. Member.—"And Germany, too.") All these have played their part, and the result was inevitable. I shall publish daily as I receive them reports on the military situation. It is not necessary for me to say that we desire nothing in Afghanistan but the friendly relations with a neighbouring country which we had when Afghanistan was ruled by that wise statesman Habibulla, who was so recently and treacherously done to death. We desire peace and no interference, but we do intend to exact stern and just punishment for the raids and invasions perpetrated by unscrupulous forces on the peoples under our protection, and explanation and withdrawals of the strange message we have received from the present Ameer.

INTERNAL SITUATION.

Now, as to the internal situation in India, I propose to deal frankly with the trouble, but I do so with this word of preface—the danger is not past, it exists; it is not something that is finished, it threatens. I shall charge myself with the task of saying nothing that will fan the flames or increase the grievous responsibility of those whose first duty it is to restore order. Those who govern India, those who wish her well, those who desire for her peace and progress, speak at a critical time in her history. I feel sure I can appeal to all those hon. members who will take a part in this debate to recognize, as I think the whole of India has recognized, that the first duty of the Government to-day is to restore ordtr. It is not necessary to exaggerate the situation. Let us look first at the reasons we have for rejoicing. Riots involving the destruction of life and of property have occurred in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay, in the province of the Punjab (extending over one-tenth of the area, and involving one-third of the population), on one occasion in the city of Delhi, and to a minor extent in the streets of Calcutta. There has been no trouble in Madras, in the Central Provinces, in the United Provinces, nor in Bihar, Orissa, or Burma. In Calcutta the Bengali had little or no share in the trouble at all. Throught India generally speaking the country districts remained quiet, and the trouble was confined to the towns.

I would ask this House to join with me in an expression of sincere sympathy to all those who have suffered in these disturbances. There has been the loss of much properfy and of many innocent lives. There have been, as doubtless will be revealed when the whole story is told many stirring deeds of heroism. These events have shown the unshakeable, undismayed loyalty of India as a whole, and there have been striking incidents of the co-operation of the Indians in localizing the trouble, and in using efforts to restore order. This does not detract from the fact that Englishmen in no way connected with the Government and in no way responsible for the deeds—misdeeds or good deeds—of the Government, have lost their lives and have been foully murdered. Official Indians and non-official Indians have been done to death. Even many of the rioters deserve our sympathy, for when these things occur the man who loses his life as a result of a soldier's bullet is as much the victim of those who promoted the riots as those who are killed by the rioters themselves.

ARMY ORGANIZATION INQUIRY.

In these circumstances the Indian Army to a man and the Indian police, despite attempts to promote insubordination and indiscipline, remain without a single stain upon their reputation or a single unpleasant incident. (Hear, hear). This is a tribute to the men who have won renown on all the fields of war, who played so conspicuous, indeed the main and predominant, part in the defeat of one of our enemies, Turkey, but it is also a tribute to the officer of the Indian Army who has shown his great capacity for leadership. I see opposite me my hon. and gallant friend

(Continued on page 9.)

CONSTRUCTION OF MARKET AT MATUNGA.

BANDRA WATER SUPPLY.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, when it was resolved to request the Commissioner to issue instructions to Municipal Midwives and Nurses to attend cases of confinement and to render assistance, help and advice in cases of diseases of women and children of the poorer classes, and to cause handbills in English, with translations thereof in all the vernaculars of the City, to be printed, distributed and also pasted at conspicuous places in the various wards of the City, giving office and home addresses of the Municipal Midwives and Nurses and the conditions under which their services are available to the public at all hours, day and night.

The Corporation considered a letter from Sister M. Kilda, Superioress, St. Joseph's Home and Nursery stating that St. Joseph's Home had been in existence in Bombay since the year 1874 and that its object had been and was to rescue babies and other destitute poor children; that during the last five years it had received about 1,000 children of all castes and creeds but mostly "native" infants and that during the same period on account of war conditions and other circumstances, the income of the Home which consisted of donations from the public only had considerably fallen off; and that she had been advised to approach the Corporation for help and assistance to the Home, which could be rendered in the following ways:—

"(1) By the grant of disinfectants free. (2) By placing the services of a medical officer free at its disposal or by an allowance towards the salary of a competent practitioner or deputing the Agripada District Medical Officer to attend and to give medicine from the District Municipal Dispensary free of charge. (3) By a grant either monthly or quarterly towards the cost of bedding and clothing for the poor and of the burial of infants and paupers dying in the Home."

The Sister further submitted that the work was legitimately medical relief and was therefore municipal work; similar help was being rendered in Calcutta to an institution of a like nature.

Dr. Dadachanji in moving that the letter be referred to the Medical Relief Committee said it was a great pity that such a charity not for the municipality but for institutions did not receive more help. It was every one. The institution was doing really good work for the benefit of the people.

Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded and said he had been to see the institution only a day or two before and he was much impressed with the work done there.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy supported.

Dr. N. C. Javle said there were many other institutions in Bombay and if they helped the institution they might have to do the same with others and their resources were very slender.

Y.M.C.A.'S APPEAL.

Mr. J. A. Wadia and Mr. J. H. Dunkerley further supported and the motion was passed.

The corporation had for their consideration a letter from the President, Bombay Young Men's Christian Association forwarding copy of the Annual Report of the Association for the year 1918 and its Budget for 1919, and expressing a hope that a contribution might be made in aid of its work. He stated that in drawing up their budget, the board of dirtctors were faced with a large deficit of income, that after much careful consideration they had decided not to curtail the work before them and that they felt sure they could rely on the generous help of their supporters; that it was necessary to raise by donations a sum of Rs. 41,137 for their work among the British and Indian troops and at the various Civil centres; that besides their work among the troops they have to do after-war work among the demobilised men returning to civil life and their ordinary work among the young men, the students, the apprentices in workshops and the Indian Community of Bombay, all of whom the Association sought to serve. He expressed a hope that a generous response would be made to this appeal.

Mr. P. Anstey moved that the letter be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of remarks:—

Mr. H. P. Mody said that though the institution was doing good work they had nothing to do with such kind of work. He moved that the Corporation regretted that they could not accede to the request.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla hoped the Corporation would not summarily reject the proposition. The Commissioner might be able to give them some information as to the nature of their work.

Mr. J. H. Wadia opposed the amendment, he should like to have a report from the Commissioner.

The original motion was passed.

MARKET AT MATUNGA.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner submitting proposals for the construction of a market at Matunga.

Dr. S. S. Batlivala moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation were of opinion that a Municipal market should be erected at Matunga.

Dr. Batliwala said there was no doubt that a market was badly required at Matunga. The only question was whether it should be a Municipal or a private market, and it would be better to have a Municipal market, so that the Municipality could have proper control.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik seconded the proposition, which was carried.

APPRECIATION OF KHAN BAHADUR BANAJI'S SERVICES.

The Commissioner, in a letter, dated the 23rd April, said:—

"I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Corporation that Khan Bahadur B. P. Banaji is retiring at the end of this month. The late Mr. Harvey, who selected Mr. Banaji for the responsible post of Assessor and Collector, left it on record that he did so because he had the greatest confidence in Mr. Banaji's zeal, integrity and strength. This confidence has been most amply justified. Mr. Banaji has administered his important department with conspicuous success, and has throughout devoted h great energy and capacity ungrudgingly to the interests of the City. He has commanded the respect and confidence of all who have been in a position to judge of his work and the Municipality owes a great deal to his untiring industry, and to the skill with which he has safeguarded their financial interests."

KHAN BAHADUR BANAJI.

Sir Sassoon J. David moved that the letter from the Commissioner regarding the retirement of and the services rendered by Khan Bahadur Banaji be recorded: that the Corporation cordially endorsed the high testimony borne by the Commissioner of the valuable services rendered to the Municipality by Khan Bahadur Banaji, and placed on record their appreciation of the great ability, probity, zeal and devotion with which he had carried out the arduous duties of his office, safeguarded the financial interests of the Municipality, and won the confidence and esteem of the Corporation and the public; and that the Commissioner be requested to communicate this resolution to Khan Bahadur Banaji.

Sir Sassoon David said Khan Bahadur Banaji had done his work very conscientiously and satisfactorily and he hoped the Corporation would carry the proposition unanimously.

Mr. V. A. Dabolkar seconding the proposition, said he had great pleasure in doing so in view of the services rendered by Mr. Banaji to the Municipality.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, supported the proposition.

Mr. J. A. Wadia further supporting the resolution, said Mr. Banaji had done his duty by the Municipality and the city entirely satisfactorily. He was in entire agreement with the resolution but he thought the best way to appreciate Mr. Banaji's services would have been to give him an extension of service. Mr. Banaji was still in robust health and looked as if he were under 50.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said the Commissioner had offered Mr. Banaji an extension of service but Mr. Banaji himself had declined it.

The proposition was carried.

BANDRA WATER SUPPLY

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 24th April, in which it was stated:

"I have the honour to state that the agreement for the supply of water to the Bandra Municipality for a period of 4 years, sanctioned under Corporation Resolution No. 8109, dated 19th March 1917, expires on the 30th June 1919 and that the President of the Municipality has applied for its renewal for a further period of 5 years from 1st July 1919. The supply at present drawn by the Bandra Municipality is about 209,000 gallons per diem, which is well within the maximum limit of 300,000 gallons per diem, suggested by the Water Committee in their report, dated the 23rd September 1914, and approved by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 5689 of the 23rd November 1914. There will, therefore, be no difficulty in continuing the supply to Bandra and I therefore request the sanction of the Corporation to the aggreement being renewed for a period of 5 years on the same terms and conditions as those of the expiring agreement."

Dr. K. E. Dadachandji moved that the sanction asked for in the Commissioner's letter be granted.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said they had read in newspapers complaints to the effect that the Bandra Municipality was making a profit out of this water by charging the rate-payers of the town a larger fee than the amount they paid for it to the Bombay Municipality.

Dr. Dadachanji said the Bandra Municipality made some money in this way but it was spent in repairing the water mains, etc., there.

The proposition was carried.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES AND NURSES.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to issue instruction to Municipal Midwives and Nurses to attend cases of confinement and to render assistance, help and advice in cases of diseases of women and children without asking whether the patient is rich or poor, and that he be also requested to cause handbills in English, with translations thereof in all the vernaculars of the City, to be printed, distributed and also posted at conspicuous places in the various wards of the City, giving office and home addresses of the Municipal Midwives and Nurses and the conditions under which their services are available to the public at all hours, day and night."

Dr. Wiegas said that in the Mandvi Ward where he practised medicine it was very hard to get the services of Municipal Midwives and Nurses. It was very essential that handbills should be widely distributed so that the people could know that the Municipality had provided these facilities for them.

Dr. M. B. Velkar said a large number of people did not know that the Municipality had provided such facilities and they therefore never went to ask for the services of the Nurses and Midwives. A wide distribution of handbills was therefore very necessary.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala said a belief was prevalent in the city that these Nurses and Midwives did not give their services to the same extent that they ought to. He was however against Dr. Viegas' proposal that the Midwives and Nurses should be given instructions not to enquire whether a patient was rich or poor when a call was made on their services. The Municipality had provided these facilities for the poorer classes and when there were two calls, one from a rich patient and the other from a poor one, the Midwives and Nurses should certainly go to attend the poor patient in preference to the rich one, for the latter could offord to get the services of any other Nurses and Midwives and pay for those services. He moved an amendment dropping that part of Dr. Viegas' proposition in which it was suggested that Nurses and Midwives should not ask when a call was made on their services, whether the patient was rich or poor. He also proposed the addition of the words "of the poorer classes" after "children" in the third line of the proposition.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said medical relief should be common to all classes of people. It might happen that by reason of exigencies of the moment one might, in the case of a rich patient, have to run to secure the services of the nearest Municipal Nurse or Midwives. He supported the original proposition.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji supported the amendment.

Mr. J. A. Wadia spoke in favour of Dr. Viegas' proposition.

Mr. V. A. Dabolkar said he was surprised that such proposal as was contained in the first part of the proposition should have come from Dr. Viegas.

Dr. Batliwala's amendment was carried.

INQUIRY INTO MEDICAL RELIEF.

The following propositions standing in the name of Dr. Viegas, were passed:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation the various ways in which free medical relief is being given to the poor of the City at their homes, dispensaries and hospitals, and in what way and form he would recommend the relief being further extended to the poor, specially at their homes, and also, if necessary, in the dispensaries and hospitals."

That the Commissioner be requested to favour the Corporation with a detailed statement of the duties of the Assistant Health Officers, Deputy Health Officers, Chief Inspectors, and District Registrars and Sub-Registrars, showing the hours of their duties."

"That a Committee be appointed to draw up, in consultation with the Commissioner, a representation to Government on the whole question of liquor license fees, etc., in all its bearing.

GOVT. OF INDIA BILL.

FURTHER PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 18.

Commenting on the Reform Bill, the "Madras Mail" says that the Bill as it stands is a mere skeleton, its dry bones require an amptitude of tissue before it can become a living organism and the success of this vivifying process will depend almost entirely on how the Joint Committee itself is inspired with regard to the momentous issues which the Bill presents.

"AN ENABLING MEASURE."

The "Madras Times" says the Bill is, as we forecasted, largely an enabling measure and leaves scope for varying application in different provinces to suit local exigencies.

"QUITE UNACCEPTABLE."

The "New India" says in any case the Bill as it now stands is quite unacceptable and we must all get to work to leave Mr. Montagu no other alternative than to accept from India, and to insist upon, a number of very radical modifications so that the measure of self-Government India received may be real and substantial

"VERY INCOMPLETE."

The "Hindu" says the Bill as published, which does not appear to be a model of draftsmanship and is disfigured by much looseness of language, is very incomplete. It hopes the select committee will suggest modifications in the light of recommendations made by the representatives of the Indian progressive political parties now in England.

The "Justice" says what is called the personal equation will be the ruling factor in the working of the Montagu Bill.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

A press communique dated the 18th states: The reports from Zhob state there is no change in the situation. The irrigation channel between Kapip and Fort Sandeman has been restored and the telegraph line repaired as far as Babar. A few small tribal gatherings are said to be six to eight miles south of Fort Sandeman. An Afghan detachment of all arms is reported now to be on the Upper Kurram river between Kharlachi and Chakmanni, a glen south of Kurram river, about twelve miles from our border. The enemy appear to be apprehensive that we may make an advance in this direction. On the other hand a battalion of Afghan regulars who were in Kaitu valley, close to where the river crosses the border, are reported to have been withdrawn to Matun. A small force of tribesmen is still reported at Jaji maidan. Reports from Dakka state the tribal gatherings about Hazarnao and Basawal have begun to disperse.

AMIR'S LETTER REACHES SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The Amir's letter regarding the armistice has reached Simla to-day.

PRE-CENSORSHIP OF "THE CHRONICLE."

GOVT. ORDER OF WITHDRAWAL.

We publish below the Government communication rescinding the order of 26th April 1919, imposing pre-censorship of "The Chronicle" Press. A similar communication has been received by the Keeper of the "Chronicle" Press.

No. 787 S. D.
Judicial Department
Poona, 17th June, 1919

From

J. Crerar, Esq., C. I. E.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

Mr. M. R. Jaykar,
Warden Road,
Bombay.

Sir,

The maximum security provided for by Section 5 of the Indian Press-Act, 1910 (I of 1910), having been deposited with the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, by the declared keeper of the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, the Governor in Council has been pleased to withdraw the order of pre-censorship made under Rule 3 of the Defence of India Rules on April 26th, 1919. A copy of the order rescinding the previous order above mentioned is forwarded herewith for your information and guidance

I have the honour to be.
Sir.

Your most obedient servant,

J. CRERAR,
Secretary to Government.

ORDER

The Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased hereby to rescind the Order, dated the 26th day of April, 1919, under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, directing that only such matter printed at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press shall be published as has been previously submitted to and approved by Maurice Webb, Esq., I. C. S., Bombay.

Dated at Poona, this 17th day of June, 1919.

By order of His Excellency the Hon. the Governor of Bombay in Council.

J. CRERAR,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Judicial Department.

A LEPROSY CURE.

In the latest issue of the "Indian Medical Gazette" Sir Leonard Rogers deals with the account of more leprosy cures that are being carried out by injections of sodium morrhuate to which reference has been made in our columns in the series of articles we recently published. Most of the cases do not seem to have been absolutely cured to the satisfaction of Sir Leonard, but in the majority most patients were conten to stop treatment after "a considerable improvement." That is to say they ceased to attend for treatment, Sir Leonard states that further experience has confirmed his previous conclusion that intravenous injections of sodium hydnocarpate (also referred to in our article) nearly constantly leads to great improvement and frequently to complete disappearance of the visible lesions of leprosy. Either less frequent injections or oral administration must be continued for a long time if relapses are to be prevented, and it is still much too early to say if the highly resistent acid-fast lepr bacilli can be completely eliminated from the system and actual cure obtained. The infectiousness of the disease is doubtless much diminished thereby. As regards sodium morrhuate, which is prepared from cod-liver oil, it has the great advantage of being effective by the simple and rapid subcutaneous method, and may thus be readily used in private and outpatient hospital practice. This further discovery makes it highly probable that other unsaturated fatty acids will be found to be of use in leprosy, and possibly in many other bacterial diseases, and thus open a vast new field of medical research.—The "Englishman."

THE OLD ENEMY IN A NEW GARB

We were surprised to see the report of an interview accorded to a deputation from the Indian Officers' Association by the Governor of Madras. The deputation prayed for a liberal grant in aid of a hostel for the children of members of the Association. It was stated that as officers are liable to be transferred, special hostel provision was necessary for the accommodation of their children studying in Madras. We cannot understand why these sons of officers cannot find accommodation in the ordinary College Schools. We consider the movement to be a retrograde one and agree generally with the criticism passed on it by Justice of Madras. "We are not aware," writes our contemporary, "that the children of the Indian officers have earned the right to form an exclusive caste by themselves. If they are so inclined, the Indian officers can doubtless do so in this land of castes. But we object to the tax-payers' money being used for the purpose. It is an unfortunate fact that those who are related to high officials are in an infinitely better position to get into Government service than others who, though blessed with brains and character have not that advantage, and if the Government officials and their children are helped with a Government subsidy to become a caste by themselves, this tendency will be still more accentuated."—The "Indian Social Reformer"

"SWADESHI" MEETING.

A public meeting was held yesterday at Morarji Goculdas Hall, Mr. Gandhi presiding, to explain the "Swadeshi" vow. A fuller report of the meeting will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION DESPATCH.

SENT HOME BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The "Pioneer" understands that the following despatches by the Government of India on the recommendation of the public services commission have been sent home by this week's mail:—A despatch on the general recommendation summarised in chapter 12 of the Commission regarding the accumulation of privilege leave and the accumulation of furlough and another one dealing with the general organisation of Police and Customs Departments.

LAWLESSNESS IN NINGHAHAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 19.

A Simla Press Communiqué dated dated 19th says: The reports which have reached Dakka, show that the District of Ninghahar is in a state of lawlessness. Highway robberies and general looting are of common occurrence. Raiders are still reported near Kohat-Thal Road and also in parts of Dera Ismail Khan district where a number of cattle have been driven off from Luni.

An aerial reconnaissance over South Waziristan reports small frouts of tents and horses at Wana and in the neighbouring country. This appears to confirm the rumours of a certain number of Afghan troops still being in this district. There is nothing fresh to report from Zhob or other areas.

THE HAZARIBAGH JAIL STRIKE.

A local Government's communique, cryptic as usual, announced recently the conclusion of the hunger strike of the state prisoners in the Hazaribagh Jail. A correspondent of the "Patrika" throws some light on the matter and one is now in a position to know how the strike has been brought to an end. Says the correspondent:—"The hunger strike in the Hazaribagh Central Jail ended on the 20th May last, as you all know. The Hon. Sir Ali Imam visited the Jail that day and heard the grievances of the state prisoners and promised that their grievances would be redressed, if they gave up the strike at once. Accordingly the prisoners gave up the strike. A few days later the Superintendent, Mr. Wilson, very kindly wrote some demands of the state prisoners to the Government, though he thought all these demands 'were against the jail code and jail discipline.'" What action the Government have taken to deal with the grievances which Sir Ali Imam promised "would be redressed" is of course not known. We hope, however, that some action has been taken despite the officious observation of the Jail Superintendent that the demands of the prisoners were "against the Jail Code and Jail discipline."—The "Searchlight."

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For the last 7 months, on the fourth floor of our building known as "Solakoti Building," there has been such an extremely poor supply of water that we were obliged to complain to the Municipal Commissioner, the Standing Committee, and eventually to the Corporation on more than one occasion. For the last two months the state of affairs has been intolerable. There is not a drop of water in the storage tanks for the purpose of flushing water-closets, which, in consequence, lie in a deplorable condition. The daily supply of direct water to us comes to about 4 to 5 "handas" and sometimes less than that in the course of 24 hours—a mere mockery of a supply. We wrote to the authorities again, and yet the same deplorable state of affairs continues at the risk of our lives. The only reply is to raise water by means of a pump. Members of the middle class are asked to put up pumps at their expense, whereas for the convenience of the richer classes water is made to gravitate by reservoirs and pumps erected at the expense of the Municipality. The landlord does nothing, and the Municipality does not give water at sufficient pressure for an hour even between them it is death to us and life in Bombay, with exhorbitant prices all round, is getting almost a positive burden. Could anything be more reasonable than our request to the authorities to give us water at sufficient pressure only for an hour? Have we no remedy as rate-payers? This state of affairs would not have been tolerated in any civilized country for seven days and yet it has been going on here, in spite of repeated complaints, for as many months. Even before the duplication of the Tansa Main, which was done at a tremendous cost, the state of affairs was not so bad even in ayear of failure of monsoon—and if it is sonow, who is responsible for the waste of rate-payers' money? For the last 7 months we and others have been bitterly complaining, and what have the Municipal Commissioner and the Hydraulic Engineer done? They have failed to realise the gravity of the situation. Was it not their duty, in face of these serious complaints, to curtail the lavish supply of water to other parts of the town?—Yours etc.,

A TENANT.

June 9.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Viceroy proposes to hold an investiture at the Viceregal lodge about the middle of September.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Roman Catholic Convent, Poona, on Wednesday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Seva Sedan on Tuesday afternoon, and afterwards had tea at the Poona Gymkhana.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will leave for England to-morrow by the mail steamer Neevasa and will be at the Ballard Pier at 11 a.m.

The Hon. Mr. W. E. Crum of Messrs. Graham and Co., has been duly elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council vice Mr. W. A. Ironside deceased.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION IN LONDON.

INTERVIEWS SECRETARY OF STATE.

MR. MONTAGU'S SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 18.

A special correspondent of the "Hindu" cabled from London on 12th June as follows:—

"The Congress deputation had on June 11th a private interview with the Secretary of State. Lord Sinha, Mr. Charles Roberts and Sir William Duke were also present privately to hear the views.

"Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao pressed for the Delhi resolutions and especially pleaded for full provincial autonomy and responsible central government, barring the questions of defence and foreign relations.

"Mr. Montagu was sympathetic and promised facilities for the deputation in placing their views before the Joint Committee.

"Mr. Madhava Rao says he and his colleagues are drafting a memorandum and are preparing evidence for the Joint Committee. The deputation has already interviewed several provincial members of Parliament and is now formulating plans for the Press and general propaganda."

KOLTCHAK'S OFFENSIVE TOWARDS VIATKA.

500 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 19.

A telegram from Omsk, says General Koltchak's offensive in the direction of Viatka continues. The troops North of the Perm railway wiped out several Red Battalions. The general situation has been greatly modified by a victory on June 9th achieved over twelve regiments in the direction of Sarapol when five hundred were taken prisoners.

The Ural Cossacks also defeated the Reds and took one thousand prisoners.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

ALLIED COMMITTEE MEETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 19.

PARIS.—It is officially announced that the Superior Committee on the Blockade met yesterday for final consideration of the measures that might be rendered necessary in certain eventualities.

MARSHAL FOCH ARRIVES IN LUXEMBOURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 19.

LUXEMBOURG, June 14.—Marshal Foch arrived here to-day and proceeded to the Inter-Allied headquarters

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

His Majesty has conferred the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George on Mr. Reginald Stubbs, Governor-Designate of Hongkong.

Sir Frederick Black, Director of Navy Contracts, has resigned on his appointment to the Managing Directorship of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

WASHINGTON.—The Government have removed the import restrictions on tin from 1st July.

STOCKHOLM.—An Esthonian communique says the garrison of the fors of Krasnajagorka mutinied against the Bolsheviks.

HELSINGFORS.—The batteries of Kronsdat and seven warships from Kronsdat shelled Krasnajagorka during the mutiny and are still shelling it.

The Allies have promised to Germany to deliver within one month a list of persons they intend to try for responsibility for the war.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 19.

Rainfall has decreased in the central parts of the country but increased somewhat in the north-east India, and the west coast of the peninsula. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and local in Bihar, east United Provinces, Kashmir, the west coast of the peninsula. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, North-west Frontier Province, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras excluding Malabar. Principal amounts:—Mergui two inches, Kyaukpyu three, Akyab and Cherrapunji seven. Coxs Bazar two, Barisal one and half. Calcutta one, Chaibassa five, Hazaribagh three, Daltanganj one and half, Jagdalpur and Calicut one. Highest temperatures recorded yesterday were one hundred seventeen degrees at Jacobabad, one hundred fourteen degrees at Dera Ismail Khan, one hundred thirteen at Peshwar. These are all about five degrees above normal.

Forecast: Decrease of rain in Chota Nagpur.

INDIAN BUDGET IN COMMONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

(Colonel Yate), whom, I think, I can describe as the member for the Indian Army, who has done so much, both publicly and privately, to remove the troubles and to champion the cause of the officers of the Indian Army. May I digress for a moment to say to him, with special reference to the amendment he has upon the paper, that both the Government of India and the India Office are of opinion that now the war is over there must be inquiry by the best military organizers that we can obtain to improve the organization of the Indian Army with a view to removing grievances as to promotion and opportunity, and with a view to modernizing, bearing in mind the experiences of the war, its organization. The Government of India are devoting their attention to an investigation of the grievances as to pay, pensions, and leave, upon which I hope to give further information to the House. (Hear, hear). (Colonel Yate—Thank you).

I turn now to the British Army. When the trouble occurred the elements of the British Army remaining in India having done duty there, throughout the war some of them, faced with another hot season in India, going back in the expectancy of early demobilization, agreed to stay to help in the restoration of order. I do not think there will be any doubt about the welcome which the British troops will receive at home wherever they have been doing duty through the war, but for these men, in these circumstances, I would ask that those who have a welcome to offer, or an opportunity to afford special treatment and special consideration, will avail themselves of tha opportunity when these men come home last of all. (Hear, hear.)

CAUSES OF UNREST.

What were the causes of these troubles troubles which have resulted so far as I can make out, in the loss of nine European and something like 400 Indian lives? I am not going to deal with the obvious, with reaction from the strain of the war, or with general unrest which is current throughout the world, but I want to deal with the direct causes, economic and political. The economic causes are very considerable. India has suffered this year, for the first time, I am glad to say, for some years past, from a failure of the rains. There has been a consequent great diminution in food supplies and prices have risen to a very great extent indeed. People have gone short of food despite the strenuous efforts made by the Government to ensure better distribution and to make available grain from Australia. Further than that, two other things have accentuated the distresses Recruitment for the Army has gone on in parts particularly affected by these disturbances with such zeal and enthusiasm that I think there is reason to believe many a family was left without its breadwinner or breadwinners, and consequently the area under cultivation has been diminished. Lastly, there was the scourge of influenza, which removed many of the most vigorous people in the prime of life, because this disease seems to have attracted by preference people of the breadwinning age. Between five and six million people died of influenza in India last winter. Between 50 per cent. and 80 per cent.—on an average two-thirds—of the total population suffered from influenza during the visitation of this plague, with its consequent removal from industry or from agriculture, which is more important, and enfeebling after-results. These, I think, are the main economic causes.

Now, I will turn to the political causes. I put first among the political causes the perturbation and perplexity caused to the Mahomedan world by the discussions arising out of the defeat of Turkey. This subject was discussed in the House last week a *propos* of Egypt. Very much the same circumstances exist in India, where Indian soldiers, including among them their best Mahomedan soldiers, claim that they have had a predominant part in the defeat of Turkey in full confidence that the war was a war of liberation and equality of treatment, of national settlement and of self-determination, and when they read rumours, and acts, which led to a fear that our Mussulman enemy will be partitioned up to satisfy conflicting claims, when they read that this part is to be allotted to this European nation and that to another—mere rumours, but alarming rumours—when they read that, as a signal of victory, there are those who advocate the reconsecration of an important Mahomedan mosque, is it to be wondered at that there are signs of unrest among the Mahomedan people of the world? (Cheers.)

THE ROWLATT ACT.

I now come to two other political causes—causes more indirect because they only affect the politically minded part of the population, but causes which must be reckoned with. One is a fear based upon the ceaseless activities of the Indo-British Association, that the reform promised on August 20, 1917, will not be carried out in an acceptable form. There is an association formed with the most laudable motives, which has carried on a ceaseless campaign against those reforms ever since the announcement was made. It has slandered and libelled whole sections of the Indian population. It has very often hardly paid to the facts the respect to which facts are entitled, and it has provoked the suspicion that the British Parliament intends to go back upon that pronouncement, or at least not to carry it out in an adequate way. Lastly, there is the Rowlatt Act, which has caused widespread—I would almost say universal—opposition throughout India—let the House make no mistake, the Rowlatt Act was throughout India a very unpopular Act. I have read from end to end all the debates which took place upon the Rowlatt Act, and I am not here to apologize for it. I am still convinced that in the circumstances, as passed, as it is now on the Statute Book, as it has been left to its operation, the Rowlatt Act was necessary ought to have been passed, and could not have been avoided.

Evidence accumulates every day that there is in India a small body of men who are the enemies of government; men whom any government, bureaucratic or democratic, alien or indigenous, if it is worthy the name of government, must deal with. I cannot do better, in describing this body of men, than quote the words of a very great and distinguished Indian. Mr. Gandhi. There is no man who offers such perplexity to a Government as Mr. Gandhi, a man of the highest motives and of the finest character, a man who, his worst enemy, if he has any enemies, would agree is of the most disinterested ambitions that it is possible to conceive, a man who has deserved well of his country by the services he has rendered, both in India and outside it, and yet a man whom his friends—and I would count myself as one of them—would wish would exercise his great powers with a greater sense of responsibility, and would realise in time that there are forces beyond his control and outside his influence who use the opportunities afforded by his name and reputation. My. hon. and gallant friend (Colonel Wedgwood) will realize that Mr. Gandhi is not the only man who, despite the most laudable motives, sometimes shows a lack of political wisdom.

Colonel Wedgwood.—I should be quite content if I had Mr. Gandhi's virtues and powers.

Mr. Montagu.—Mr. Gandhi has himself said about these things—he was deploring as, of course, he would do, the acts of violence which have occurred—that "He realized that there were clever men behind it all and some organization beyond his ken." That is the real revolutionary, the man who lurks in dark corners, whom nothing can locate or convert, who is subject to the influences of organization ramifying throughout the world with its secret emissaries and influences, men who are a danger to any country, and against whom the Government of India are determined to do unceasing battle until they have been extirpated. (Cheers.) The Defence of India Act has helped us to do much with regard to these men. No one in this House will accuse Lord Carmichael of being a stern, unbending bureaucrat. These are his words:—"The Defence of India Act is what has helped us. I am only saying what I believe to be absolutely true when I say that the Defence of India Act has helped to defend the young educated men of Bengal as nothing else has defended them, not their own fathers, not their teachers, for they were ignorant, not their associates nor they themselves, for they were blind to the danger." Under the Defence of India Act a certain number of these people have been dealt with. The greater number of the persons were mainly required to live in their own homes and not to move without permission. The Act is comparable to our own Defence of the Realm Act, and was passed for the duration of the war only. Under it 1,600 people have been dealt with, of whom nearly two-thirds have subsequently been released, leaving at present 464 subject to restraint. All the cases have been investigated by a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Mr. Justice Beachcroft and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, and in all the cases which they have investigated they have found the Government was justified in the action they took except in six cases.

PROBLEM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The problem before the Government of India was this. Were we, when peace was restored, to rely on the ordinary law as it existed before the Defence of India Act was passed, or was it necessary to take any new steps? We did not decide that by correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, but we appointed a Committee of Inquiry into the facts. It was presided over by an English Judge, Mr. Justice Rowlatt, whom I asked to go out there. His associates were two Indian Judges, one an Indian and one an Englishman, an Indian Civil servant, and an Indian lawyer in a large way of practice. They presented, after full investigation, a unanimous report, and the facts which they brought to light have never been challenged. (Cheers.) It is their recommendation which has been carried out in the Rowlatt Act. Does the House mean to suggest to me that confronted with this evil, having considered the situation arising out of the end of the Defence of India Act, having appointed a Committee for this purpose thus constituted, having got from it a unanimous report of this authority, that we were to say we would disregard their advice and do nothing? It has been objected that this Commission was entirely legal, that they were all lawyers, and that a different result might have been obtained if some other element had been upon the tribunal. Our anxiety was to try to rely entirely upon legal processes rather than upon executive action. What better tribunal can you have to advocate the sweet advantages of the law than lawyers? This fact added, to my mind, to the importance of their findings.

PURPOSE OF THE ACT.

Let me shortly describe the Act which is based upon their recommendations. First of all it is not in force anywhere. Does the House realize that? It will never be in force unless the circumstances which justify it occur, and then it would be unflinchingly used. It is divided into four parts and the application of each part depends upon declaration of the Government of India that in different degrees anarchical or revolutionary crime exists.

Sir D. Maclean (Peebles and Southern, L.)—Do I understand that the Indian Defence of the Realm Act is considered to be sufficient to cover the Indian difficulties until the war ends, and then that the Rowlatt Act or acts would, if necessary, being on the Statute Book, be put into operation?

Mr. Montagu.—That is absolutely correct. It was stated several times in the debate, by members of the Government of India, that they had no intention of using the Rowlatt Act until the end of the war. Under the first part of the Bill, when the results of anarchical or revolutionary movement are comparatively mild, nothing is suggested but the speeding up of the ordinary legal processes. Under the other two parts of the Act, where anarchical or revolutionary movements are giving cause for grave anxiety or are prevailing to such an extent as to endanger the public safety, then the local Government may deprive a man of his liberty, not as punishment but as a preventive, and intern him for a prolonged period. But in that case the local Government first of all has to submit the case to a judicial officer, to whom appeals are made have to decide the question not on the grounds of justice or injustice, but on the grounds of expediency, I presume; on the ground of whether the authority who ordered the man's internment believes that he was a danger to the State without any specific crime being alleged against him. It is a question of expediency, I understand, and not justice that has to be decided by the Appeal Court.

Mr. Montagu.—No, they have full authority to go into the whole matter. They would be able to advise the Government whether it is right and proper that this man should continue to be interned.

An Hon. Member.—Is it correct that in that case he is deprived of any legal assistance?

Mr. Montagu.—Yes, sir; under Part I, of the Act he has legal assistance, but under Parts II. and III. there is no legal assistance. This is not a law court but a committee of inquiry. It is more like a schoolmaster investigating trouble in a school, a committee of a club using its friendly services for the purposes of inquiry, somebody to explore all matters, somebody to see that injustice is not done, somebody to be sure that all the facts are investigated.

The first objection to the Act is that we have in existence far more drastic powers than we take under the Act now, and therefore what was the necessity for it? That is so. Martial law, the power of ordinance, the Defence of India Act, Regulation 3 of the Act of 1918—all these are infinitely more drastic, infinitely more summary, and out of the mouths of our own critics I claim that we have made no new outrage upon the liberty of the subject in India. We have merely perfected and improved the long-established method of dealing with these abuses, something which gives some guarantees to the individual that the powers will not be misapplied.

Next, it was said in the debates, "Why do you come here for legislation? Why do you not proceed by ordinance? Why do you not enact by a decree of your Government?" Is it seriously to be argued that, instead of proceeding by full discussion in legislative council, without an opportunity of discussion or amendment you should enunciate an ordinance? I do not think that can seriously be argued by anybody with a sense of civic responsibility. I presume that what is meant is that there is no difference between legislation by ordinance and this legislation, which was passed by an official majority in the teeth of non-official opposition. I claim that the Bill was vastly improved by the discussion which took place in the Legislative Council, and I should like to pay a tribute to my hon. friend Sir William Vincent, the home member, for the courtesy and parliamentary ability which he displayed in the uncongenial task of passing this legislation. The two most important alterations that were made were that the Bill was limited to three years, and that the name was altered to make it quite clear that it was only to be used for anarchical and the revolutionary movement. The Government of India have been criticized even in this House for consenting to make the Bill temporary. Why did they make any concessions in the Bill? Is discussion not to be of any use? Are there not occasions, even in this House, where a private member is right and where the Government is wise enough to see it?

NOT A PERMANENT MEASURE.

This Bill was never intended by the Government of India to be a permanent measure. It was introduced in a permanent form, but I hope everybody will look forward to its being unnecessary and to its eventual repeal. The Legislative Council were right in saying that this sort of legislation can only be justified by the existing circumstances of the case, and no Government is entitled to put a statute of this kind as a permanent measure upon the Statute-book. If you can justify previous action by what has occurred subsequently, there are dangers that justify this emergent and exceptional power at the period of the close of the war, with all the difficulties of peace, and when Bolshevism, even though its attractions are waning, is still a force to be reckoned with.

I appreciate to the full one of the arguments which was used in the debate on this matter. It is objected by the non-official member—"Though you seek this instrument for dealing with anarchical and revolutionary crime, you will use it for all sorts of others You will misuse it." I profoundly sympathize with that, although I do not believe that there is any foundation whatever for this attitude. Drastic powers of this kind, safeguarded though they are in the hands of the Government, may make, if they are misused, administration, for it is not government, too easy for the moment.

The Government of India again and again made all the pledges possible to eradicate this evil. I will repeat them. This Act will not be used except to cope with anarchical and revolutionary movement. There is no danger whatever of its being used for any other purpose, and if you think it is being used at any moment or at any time you will always have, I hope, the reformed Local Governments and the large Legislative Assembly and the Select Committee of this House to safeguard the liberties or rather—because I do not think there is any danger—to convince Indian public opinion that the powers we have taken have not been misused. Then comes the next objection—"Try the man openly in a Court of Law, and if he is guilty of these crimes produce him in the Law Court, let him stand his trial openly with lawyers to defend him, and then sentence him to the punishment he deserves." Is there any man in this House who does not sympathize with that plea in theory? Does not everybody hope, the Government of India as much as anybody, if not more, that the time will come in India when you can contemplate recourse to judicial and not executive remedies of legal and Executive functions. I do hope the day will come when we can substitute for executive action the ordinary remedies of the law. But does anybody think that that day has come now any more than the achievement of self-government itself? What is the position at this moment? You cannot get witnesses. You cannot get a fair trial in cases of this kind in a Court of Law. These revolutionary conspirators have proved over and over again their ability to intimidate those who give evidence against them, and those who have served the Government in exposing these conspiracies have been murdered, shot, have lost their lives for their action to such an extent that the only possible way of dealing with these cases, provided you once accept the responsibility of government and of the protection of life and property, is by eradicating these anarchical movements by private investigation.

BEACHCROFT REPORT

I would like to quote on this subject the report of Mr. Justice Beachcroft and his colleagues. They say that the records before them proved conclusively that the revolutionary organizations were secret conspiracies which had entered homes, schools, and colleges, and had reduced the secrecy of operations almost to scientific methods. The conspirators had pledged their members to the closest secrecy under the pain of instant death by murder in the event of disclosure. That was one of their methods, and every attempt to deal with the situation before the Defence of India Act was brought into force for the fair trial of persons accused of revolutionary crimes had been rendered practically impossible by the murder of witnesses, approvers, police officers, and law-abiding citizens suspected of having given information to or otherwise assisted the police in the detection of revolutionary crime. A situation of terrorism had been created. The current of truth and justice was disturbed so as to prevent a fair, open, and impartial trial in an ordinary Criminal Court, with the result that approvers and witnesses would not come forward to give evidence openly lest they should be assassinated.

It is impossible to resort to open trial. I cannot agree that it is not the duty of the Government to use every method to cope with this danger. We intend to maintain order in India and to safeguard it because we believe that that is the only atmosphere in which nationality can grow uninterruptedly, surely, and swiftly. I quote the opinion of one who cannot be described as a thick-and-thin supporter of the Government in India and all that is done—Mrs. Besant. She has stated in public that the Rowlatt Act as amended contains nothing that a good citizen should resist. But this Act need never be used if there is no occasion to use it.

ALTERNATIVE POLICIES.

I have described the causes which have led to the existing conditions, and I come now to what I venture to suggest are the remedies. There seem to me to be two alternative policies. The first is to do nothing, to ride the storm, to stifle political aspirations by the Rowlatt Act and comparable legislation, and to prevent those who would stir up strong political ambitions from speaking in India or in England, to give the advocates of reform no opportunities for laying their case before the Government at home, to keep political leaders from the platform, to govern by emergency legislation through the police. That is what I believe is called in clubs a firm and strong government. Sir, we are not dealing with a cattleyard. (Hear, hear.) We are dealing with men, and thinking men and business men, who desire opportunities for developing their aspirations. That policy is the sort of policy which is described in some eloquent words by the man under whose leadership I entered the field of Indian politics. Lord Morley said this:—"Shortcomings of Government lead to outbreaks. Outbreaks have to be put down: reformers have to bear the blame, and their reforms are stopped. Reaction triumphs and mischief goes on as before, only worse." That is not the policy of the Government of India. It is not the policy of his Majesty's Government. It is not the policy that I am here to advocate. There are, I believe, in India some men, opponents of all Governments, who are incurably evilly disposed; there are others whose grievances must be investigated with a view to removing their cause. Much has been done recently. The letters addressed to me and to other people show that among the young and misguided men whom it ought to be our constant effort to reform, new hope is arising. The steadily increased association of Indians with the affairs of Government, such small reforms as the grant of commissions in his Majesty's Army to Indians, and the removal at last of the racial discrimination in the Army Act Schedule—all these will have their effect and are having their effect. But more than this is required.

INQUIRY CONTEMPLATED.

Questions have been asked from time to time and resolutions have been moved demanding an inquiry. The Viceroy has always contemplated an inquiry. You cannot have disturbances of this kind and of this magnitude without an inquiry into the causes of and the measures taken to cope with these disturbances but no announcement has been made of any inquiry up to this moment, for this reason: let us talk of an inquiry when we have put the fire out. The only message which we can send from this House to-day to India is a message which I am sure will be one of confidence in and sympathy with those upon whom the great responsibility has fallen of restoring the situation. Afterwards will come the time to hold an inquiry not only to help us to remove the cause of the troubles but in order to dispose once for all of some of the libellous charges which have been made against British troops and those upon whom the unpleasant duties in connexion with these riots have fallen.

I was asked a question yesterday about Mr. Horniman. Governments in India have been very patient with Mr. Horniman. In no case has there been a better example of our reluctance to interfere with mere eccentricities of political belief. But when this gentleman began to use his paper in the middle of riots resulting in loss of life to spread and to fan the flame, and opened his columns to an accusation that British troops had been using soft-nosed bullets in the streets of Delhi, and when his paper was being distributed free to British troops in Bombay in the hope of exciting disaffection and insubordination, why then I say that it was high time he left India. (Hear, hear.) (Colonel Wedgwood.—Why not prosecute him? And another Member.—Why not shoot him?) In normal times he would have been tried, and there was a strong case to put before the law courts. Riots were occurring, and prompt and swift action for the restoration of order was necessary. He was an Englishman. This is one of those cases in which I should hope nobody would ever suggest any racial discrimination. An Indian would have been deported. An Englishman, upon whom far greater responsibility certainly rests, cannot be tolerated in India if he is responsible for the occurrences which we associate with Mr. Horniman.

Then with regard to the Mahomedans, I can only say speaking for myself that I cordially sympathize with the causes of their perturbation. I and my colleagues in Paris persistently and consistently at every opportunity afforded to us, right down to Saturday last, when we discussed the question, assisted by three representative Indian Mahomedans, with the Council of Four, have advocated these views and explained these terms. If you want contented Mahomedan feeling in India you can achieve it only by a just peace based on considerations of nationality and self-determination for Turks within the Turkish Empire. I would reassure my Mahomedan fellow-subjects by saying that throughout all the peace discussions in Paris there has never been one word, authorized or unauthorized, to indicate that anybody is foolish enough to want to interfere with the question, which is a purely Mahomedan question, of the Caliphate. I would go further and say that I do not believe that any holy place or any building which is consecrated to a particular religious faith at the present time is in any danger of being interfered with in consequence of the Peace. Further, we must give to the Mahomedans of India a fair share in the representation on public bodies in India, as we are enabled to do in consequence of Lord Southborough's report.

INDIA AGAINST FREE TRADE.

Now as to the economic causes. Part of the economic causes can be dealt with only by searching medical and scientific investigations. It always seems to me that influenza, despite its terrific death roll, is never treated with the respect which its toll on humanity deserves; but the history of India in the last winter makes it necessary to devote all that is best in science to combat the recurrence of so hideous a calamity. More than that, we want to increase the resisting power of the Indian people; we want to improve the conditions under which they live; and I have no doubt whatever that the only road to that is the development of India's industrial capacity and resources for the benefit of India. The Industrial Commission which reported will bear fruit. Sir Thomas Holland is on his way home to this country, and we shall take action upon the Industrial Commission's report as soon as the members of my Council have an opportunity of conferring.

But there are some questions outside the report to which I would venture to draw attention. India went short of many necessary commodities during the war, when sea communications were interrupted. The educated people of India, almost unanimously, have been for years past discontented with their fiscal policy. I am a Free Trader, but I have always held that Free Trade should be achieved by a nation at its own risk, and not be imposed on it from outside by another country. (Hear, hear.) There is no doubt that the educated people in India are not Free Traders. If they were given fiscal liberty I think they soon would be; but let them find their own salvation. Let them find what is their opinion suits their destinies best; and I say that if we in this country slide towards Protection, you may be quite sure that among India's mass of industries and occupations they will find their creed, and they will demand, as they have demanded for years past, the fiscal liberty which we enjoy in this country.

THE PROMISED BILL.

Lastly, I am more than ever convinced that we must now proceed without delay to the introduction of the promised Bill for the alteration of the government of India. The pronouncement of August 20 must be made to live. I am authorized to say this afternoon that the Cabinet have consented to my introduction, on their behalf, of a Bill, which will be introduced, I hope, at the beginning of June. There is now no longer any reason for delay. Lord Southborough's Committee have reported and have shown that we can get an electorate in India 157 times as big as the present one, which is good to begin with. Mr. Feetham's Committee have reported and shown that you can divide the functions of the government of India from those of the local governments, and thus admit of the long-desired decentralization, and that of the functions of the local governments there are many and substantial functions that can be entrusted at once to the charge of representatives of the peoples of India. I have every reason to hope that when a start of that kind has been made the rest of the local functions of the local governments will follow. The Bill which I shall introduce, therefore, is only awaiting two events—the recommendations of Lord Crewe's Committee as to those changes in the India Office which will require statutory enactment, and the publication which I hope to have next week—of the dispatches of the Government of India and of the local governments upon the Report. When these documents are published it will be found—I do not want to anticipate discussion—that the majority of the local governments do not like that portion of the Montagu-Chelmsford form of government which is known as the diarchy and they have said so very forcibly. After they had written their letters of dissent the heads of the local governments went to Delhi and conferred with the Viceroy. As a result they produced an alternative scheme, which will be published next week, and it is endorsed by the Governments of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Assam. The Governor of Bengal and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa prefer the original scheme. The Governments of Madras and Bombay were not represented. The dispatch of the Government of India, it will be seen, seems to me to be a striking defence of the original scheme and invites Parliament to reject the alternative scheme proposed by a majority of the local governments. I do not want to anticipate the second reading debate upon the Bill, which, after it has been introduced according to promise, is to be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses, who will hear evidence and discuss the alternative, and upon whose recommendations I presume the House will ultimately form judgment.

The keystone, the whole basis, the vital point of Indian reform to-day is the transference of power from the bureaucracy to the people, gradual if you like, but real at every stage. I cannot bring home better to this House what I mean by the essence of that than to ask them to consider the situation in this country. During the war parliamentary government has been diminished, and executive control has been substituted. I read in the papers every day a demand that our lives, our occupations, our businesses should be freed from executive control. The only difference between the complaint here and in India is that in India nobody suggests that executive control is exercised by too many officials, it is done by singularly a few; whereas the complaint here is as to the number. But nobody questions the single-mindedness, the ability, the devotion to duty of the officials to whose power we in this country, now that peace is restored, so much object. What we demand in this country is that officials should govern, not merely for our good, but on our behalf; should carry out the orders of Parliament, and be responsible to Parliament, Parliament alone deciding upon them.

That is where the grievance in India is. There is, believe me, a passion for self-government. Nobody questions that it must come gradually, but I say that at every stage the transference of power must be real and substantial. It must be definite and concrete; it must be beyond the reach of the personal generosity of character or the suspicious nature, of the autocratic temper or the easy-going disposition of the particular incumbent of any particular Governorship or Lieutenant-Governorship. You must transfer the power from the officials to the people. You must make a beginning, and you must go on doing it. That is what is meant by progressive realization of responsible government. There is a great part to play for the Civil Servant, English and Indian, in India to-day, greater almost than the great part he has played in the past. But so far as responsibility for policy goes the pronouncement of August 20 meant nothing if it did not mean that the power of directing policy should, first in some things and then in others until finally in all, be transferred to the elected representatives of the people of India.

Therefore I am going to oppose, and I shall ask the House to oppose, any colourable programme which leave an irresponsible executive confronted with a majority which they have to oppose or defer to at their will on all or any subjects, as they choose. That is not responsible government, and if that is the only alternative to diarchy, diarchy holds the field. Therefore it will be seen that the Bill I shall introduce, I hope shortly, will in substance carry out the proposals which the Viceroy and I submitted to Parliament a year ago. It will be seen in the dispatch of the Government of India that certain amendments have been suggested. Of those amendments some have been incorporated in the Bill; others I shall invite the Joint Committee to decide against.

"DO NOT DO LESS."

After reading all the criticisms to which I could gain access, after considering all the amendments for improvement which have come to my notice, I have this to observe. The scheme which the Viceroy and I submitted to the people was elaborated after discussion with all the local Governments, with many officials and non-officials, after prolonged discussion with the Government of India. I remain now of the opinion that I expressed last year in this House, that we require all the assistance that the Joint Committee of Parliament can give us to improve our suggestion, to find a better way even yet of carrying out the policy of His Majesty's Government, to making amendment of our proposals.

But I did not sign my name to that document in the belief that it was either a minimum or a maximum. I believe it embodied the extent to which Parliament ought to go. Do it differently if you like, and other methods if it please you, but I beg of you do not do less. You cannot put before the world a scheme which is elaborated over the signature of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, and then do what is called in India whittle down the scheme. (Hear, hear.) Amend it, alter it, turn it inside out, start on a new route, but I beg of you to go as far, and so long as I hold the office with which I am now entrusted, so long as I remain a member of this House, I will ask the House not to pull bricks out of, but to build on, the foundation recommended to the extent of the scheme in the report which the Viceroy and I laid before Parliament.

The policy which I have attempted to advocate is the policy which many, I think, of my predecessors have advocated. It can be summed up in a sentence. I would put first the maintenance of order: secondly, a searching and tireless effort to investigate the causes of disorder and discontent, to remove those which are removeable, to eradicate the sources of disturbance and disorder, and to go on with a determination, courageous, unhesitating zealous, to make India what may be very loosely described as a union of great self-governing countries, entrusted with the custody of their own well-being, partners in the great freedom-loving British Commonwealth. That is a task in every way worthy of this Parliament, to my

(Continued on page 10.)

INDIAN BUDGET IN COMMONS.

(Continued from page 9.)

mind, the only conceivable outcome of the unexampled and magnificent work that has been done by British effort and enterprise in India. (Cheers.)

REFORMS WELCOMED.

Sir D. Maclean said the House was indebted to the right hon. gentleman for his wise, statesmanlike, and sympathetic speech. Speaking on behalf of his friends on that side of the House, they would like to bear their tribute to the magnificent part which India had played in the great war. In men, in material, and in money she had shown herself a worthy sister of the great community called the British Empire. (Cheers.) He heard with very great pleasure that the Government proposed to introduce their Bill to carry out, not in any niggling spirit, but in a broad and generous spirit, the recommendations of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. He sincerely trusted that its relegation to a Joint Committee would not result in the long hanging-up of the measure, for on it lay the real, the only, hope of maintaining India as part of the Empire, and of bringing her fully into the sisterhood of nations which constituted the British Commonwealth. He did not deny that repressive measures were necessary in India to-day. His information would make him very careful of anything like sweeping denunciation or accusation against the Executive in India. But the one thing that carried Lord Morley through a difficult time was that he accompanied the necessary assertion of public order by wide measures of reform. The Secretary for India's only chance of success was to ensure that before the Rowlatt Acts came into operation the beneficent influence of the reforms which had been indicated should be at wowrk.

Sir J. D. Rees (Nottingham, E., C.U.), said the Indian Civil Service had governed India far more than the ephemeral occupants of vice-regal and provincial thrones, but that epoch was fast passing away, and it was futile and useless to stand against the new order of things. The voice of faction had been stilled in India during the war: she had loyally stood by her pledges to us, and we must fulfil the pledges given her by this country. (Hear, hear.) India's example had been of the utmost benefit to the Empire. He hoped that when fresh arrangements were made with Afghanistan a subsidy a subsidy would form no part of them, as Asiatics regards a subsidy as a tribute. Dealing with the question of Constantinople, he deprecated a division of the great Mahomedan power of Turkey into petty little republics, and thought it was a gratuitous aggravation to talk about making the Mosque of St. Sophia into a Christian Church; not much more reasonable than it would be to talk about restoring Druidical remains in this country. (Hear, hear.) He hoped England would leave Palestine to France, but would keep Mesopotamia for our safety in the Persian Gulf, and to safeguard our great oil resources.

Dr. E. Hopkinson (Clayton, C.U.) spoke on the enormous potential wealth of India, which was primarily due to agriculture, and advocated advanced methods of research in order to increase production in connexion with that and other industries. If, however, the problem of labour was acute in this country it was ten times more acute in India, where the rate of wages was far too low for tolerable subsistence .(Hear, hear.)

Colonel Wedgwood (Newcastle-under Lymes Ind.) feared that one of the results of the measures of the Government would be to establish a rule of plutocracy in India. The Bill was the most lawless law that had ever been passed.

Mr. Bennett (Sevenoaks, C.U.) remarked that good effects would be produced in India by the introduction of the Indian Budget at this early date and by the determination expressed by the Secretary of State to go forward with his projected reforms. If in India we firmly asserted the law on the one hand and on the other met the legitimate aspirations of the people and showed them that we were in sympathy with their progressive ideas, then he believed the problem would be solved. He resented the doubt which had been cast, or was sought to be cast, on the loyalty of the moderates in India. He paid a tribute to the successful policy of Sir George Lloyd on the occasion of the Bombay demonstrations on April 11. The situation on the morning of that day was most critical, but the troops and the police were instructed that no finger was to be lifted against the demonstrators unless disorder took place. A native paper stated that the police were regarded by the public as their friends almost for the first time in the annals of Indian administration, and the name Sir George Lloyd was on everybody's lips.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Neil McLean moved, "that in the opinion of this House, the operation of the two Criminal Law (Amendment) Bills which issued from the Rowlatt Report and which have recently been before the Indian Legislature should be suspended until this House has had an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon them." He was afraid that the position of the Government in India to-day was very much the same as in the past. If there were only 400 dangerous people in India what was the necessity for this drastic legislation? He appealed to Mr. Montagu to disallow the Rowlatt Act, to appoint a Judicial Committee to consider the question, and to let the Indian people know that the House of Commons at least would look on them as brothers and partners in the Empire. Mr. Spoor (Bishop Auckland, Lab.) seconded the motion.

Mr. Montagu, in reply regretted that he was still of opinion that as a temporary measure the Rowlatt Act was necessary, and he could not accept the amendment. The Rowlatt Commission came to the conclusion that to deal with this particular form of revolutionary crime the ordinary procedure of law could not be relied on. He agreed that revolutionary movements could not be eradicated merely by legislation to deal with the guilty, but the Rowlatt Acts was only to maintain order in the country, while the great schemes of reform were going through.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

The debate was continued by Colonel Yate (Melton, C.U.), Lieutenant-Colonel A. Murray (Kincardine and Western, C.L.), Mr. A. Shaw (Kilmarnock, C.L.), and Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy (Hull, Central, L.).

Captain Ormsby-Gore (Stafford, C.U.) was glad the Secretary of State was quite firm on the maintenance of law and order in India. He hoped that the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme would become law at the earliest possible moment. He urged that when the scheme took the form of a Bill the measures should not be referred to a Joint Committee, but should go through both Houses in the usual way. Political reform in India must be accompanied by a real reform of the educational system and an effort to develop the resources of India.

The House then went into Committee, and the financial resolution on the East Indian Revenue Accounts was agreed to.

"MALICE IN BLUNDERLAND."

(From "New India")

I want to say, Mr. Editor, that I enjoyed *the Tribulation of a Sub* last evening (23rd May), when I read the same after *wading* through a *dry* article of the kind you have to print, I suppose, because it is the seasonable thing to do. I would, however, the weather being what it is, have preferred *The Sibilations of a Tub*. However, this being Blunderland (see any current article on the errors of the Bureaucrat) we must expect to find Malice about the place; and, what with the thermometric situation and the appearance of devils on all sides, "New India" must indeed present an infernal appearance; and Subs. in furnace apparel—what in hell is the proper costume—if I am permitted to use a parlance infernal—cannot be expected to do anything more than fall into the prevailing habit.

Thus, in "General News" you have the following edifying paragraph:—

Cow-killing snowball postcards have been received. The Jhelum district reports that a telegraph line has been cut near Khewra, says a Jallundur message.

Mr. Editor, answer me true. is there any place in India where snow can be found? If so, please advise me how to get there. Then did the post-cards cut the telegraph line? Somebody must have written something sharp on them. Or was it the cow-killing instruments that were used? May be the snowball post-cards did the cow-killing and then cut and ran? Sir, I ask to know. as this question may come up in our next General Knowledge paper.

Under the same heading, General News, your funny Sub prints the following astonishing item of information, carefully giving the date:—

There is nothing to report to-day regarding the frontier. says a Simla telegram, dated the 22nd instant.

Evidently General News has commanded a strict censorship. This is as it should be. The Americans are much less cautious, for I see the following significant admission in the foreign telegrams in this same Malice-in-Blunderlandish issue:

GENERAL PERSHING INTERVIEWED.

General Pershing on being asked what America would do in the case of the Germans not signing the Treaty, replied that America would play her part whatever it might be.—(Reu.)

I think you should at once telegraph the Premier protesting against General Pershing making such definite and enlightening statements. Besides, the weather is too hot in Madras to allow of the palpitations we all feel when we read these things. Why, just the other day, in his issue of the 22nd, your Sub published the following:—

Mr. Harry G. Hawker is an Austrian of Cornish origin.

I want to know what is an Austrian of Cornish origin, and how he came to be flying the Atlantic anyhow? In another corner of our paper we shall find him to be an Ostrich of Hawk origin, perhaps. A little further down in the same column of the same malicious issue your head-line writer, whose imagination is second to none, mentions (*re* Fiume).

THE BURNING QUESTION.

Now if he had only made it the Burning Question the blame might have been laid on the weather, for which the Government, of course, is ultimately to blame. And then also when your Sub, in his Tribulations, talks of "vastly greater regions" the matter would have been clear—the rejuice was necessary because of the burning question of the previous day, and its effect on you; Mr. Editor, and your effect on him—for he would be "considerably reduced" as the Irish say. However warm the weather, we must keep our heads cool, for example:

A Texan met a reproach on his State very nearly. 'Colonel House", said the reproacher, "Texas must be an unpleasant place. I hear the thermometer goes up to 122 degrees in the shade." The celebrated diplomat smiled quietly: "There are hotter places you will agree." If old friend Sub things 108 degrees in the shade bad, he must remember there are worse places.

Mr. MONTAGU ON THE BRAIN.

The "Hindu Patriot":—

If you have no work to do, fall upon Mr Montagu—is the sound principle upon which the "Englishman" is acting. Referring to the small attendance in the House of Commons during the Indian Budget debate, Hare Street remarks that "Indian Budget debates have never much interested the House and the last Budget day was no exception." It adds: "India is not the only subject that fails to attract the Members. They much prefer the smoking rooms or the Terrace or the National Liberal Club—anywhere within hail in fact than the House itself." But Mr. Montagu must come in all the same and the Hare Street journal pays him the parting compliment in closing his para. "Mr. Montagu on India is notoriously a bore." The "Englishman" on Mr. Montagu?

AGAINST THE TREATY.

PROTEST BY UNION OF DEMOCRATIC CONTROL.

The Union of Democratic Control has issued the following protest against the proposed Treaty of Peace with Germany:—

"In our opinion it violates the terms and principles on the faith of which the German nation laid down its arms. As such it constitutes an indefensible breach of that international morality whose vindication it was the declared aim of the Allied and Associated Governments to ensure."

Having traced the events which led to Mr. Wilson's declaration containing the Fourteen Points, and to the conditions of the armistice which were accepted by Germany, the letter continues:—

"The particular examples merely typify the general purpose underlying every section of the Treaty. That purpose is obvious It is to reduce the new democratic Germany to the position of a vassal State, to render her commercial recovery impossible; to drive her out of international life; to crush the spirit of her people. Their exclusion from the League of Nations; their disarmament alone among the Powers of Europe; the imposition upon them of enormous and indefinite financial burdens, combined with numberless handicaps to their commercial and industrial rehabilitation display this purpose in the clearest light. They are robbed of the greater part of their ocean and river craft, and of many of their commercial cables. They may not discriminate against Allied trade, but the Allies can discriminate against theirs. They are forced to dispose of enormous stocks of coal annually to the Allies after being dispossessed of a large proportion of their own coalfields; to consent to an embargo upon their dyestuffs and chemical products, and to build one million tons of shipping for the Allies in five years. Their property in Africa and Asia is confiscated, and their enterprise barred from those Continents. The prospect for the German people under the Treaty is that of a people of serfs working for their conquerors in arms.

"Not thus can a better world arise from the ashes of the past. Not thus can atonement be made to the peoples for the long agony of the war. A victory which was to have made the world safe for democracy is consummated in a peace which is a betrayal of democracy.

"It may be that the people of Germany, broken by the protraction of a scientific method of enforced starvation under the blockade, have no option but to sign a Treaty whose rejection would condemn them to see their children perish before their eyes

"This treaty shows that the perpetuation of national hatreds and the pursuit of Imperialist annexations and short-sighted vengeance are still the aims of an officialdom which no experience can enlighten. But we are convinced that it will rouse every true democrat to labour ceaselessly for its revision.

"For our part we do not recognise it as having any moral validity and regard as our chief task the substitution for it of a Peace which will correspond with President Wilson's Fourteen Points and with the aspirations and ideals of the common people everywhere."

The letter is signed by the Executive Committee of the Union of Democratic Control: Charles Roden Buxton, J. A. Hobson, F. W. Pethick Lawrence, J. Ramsay MacDonald, E. D. Morel, R. C. Lambert, H. B. Lees Smith, Arthur Ponsonby, Ethel Snowden, H. M. Swanwick, Charles Trevelyan.—"The Westminster Gazette."

"THE TAINT OF NEPOTISM."

There was a chorus of approval throughout the province when Prof. Jadunath Sarkar and Principal D. N. Sen were promoted permanently to the Indian Educational Service. But, we are afraid, we can neither congratulate the Government nor ourselves on the way these promotions are now being made. We find that one Mr. Ashutosh Mookerjee, from our province, has been recently the fortunate recipient of a permanent appointment in this highest educational service and one naturally likes to enquire about the antecedents of this gentleman for not many are likely to know anything about him. We wonder if Mr. Ashutosh Mookerjee is the same gentleman who was believed to have been responsible for the strike in the Patna College Hostel, of which he was the Superintendent at the time. With reference to his educational qualifications we find that some seven years ago he was a teacher in the Behar School of Engineering; then he became a demonstrator in the Patna College and thanks to Mr. Jackson's patronage, he became within the incredible period of four years, the senior Professor of Physics in the College. We are not aware of his having done any research work and even Mr. Jennings failed to include his name in the very catholic list he prepared of the Fellows of the Patna University. It may be that his special qualifications, which are unknown to the public, are appreciated by Mr. Jackson and through him by Mr. Fawcus, but the public are wholly unaware of them. We hope some hon. member will interpellate the Government about the reasons for the promotion to the I.E.S. of this hitherto unknown educationist. It is a matter of great public interest as it involves the supersession of the claims of such distiguished educationists as Principal N. N. Ray, Professor Jyotish Chandra Banerjee and Rai Bahadur Jogesh Chandra Rai. The principle underlying this appointment is absolutely inexplicable unless it be that Mr. Jackson's patronage was responsible for it. In the absence of any satisfactory explanation on the part of the Government which may carry conviction to the public mind, the people would be justified in believing that the promotion in question is the result of nepotism, pure and simple.—The "Searchlight."

WHAT THE PLAIN ENGLISHMAN THINKS.

"New India" writes:—We hear so much now-a-days about India's need for guidance from Great Britain and of the slow steady stages which are requisite in order that she may safely reach the level of her teacher, that it is somewhat disconcerting to read a leading article in the "Manchester Guardian," dated May 3rd, from which it would appear that "the plain Englishman no longer believes in the capacity of his rulers." If this indeed be the case, what about the poor "plain" Indian? Is he to believe in the capacity of his rulers, for after all these are but, in theory at least, the puppets of the real rulers in Downing Street and at Westminster, in whose capacity the plain Englishman of to-day is stated to have no trust whatever? Truly it would seem to be a sorry outlook. And, what is worse with the Press Act as at present manipulated, it is a hazardous task even to criticise our rulers, let alone to condemn them.

But the "plain Englishman" is not content with doubts as to his rulers capacity:

He doubts very much whether those rulers have the talent, even if they have the will, to grapple successfully with the manifold problems arising out of the war, and with the vast task of making life tolerable to every citizen. His scepticism goes further. He is beginning to doubt whether they have even the will, let alone the talent.

And these are the rulers whom the "plain Englishman" has himself set to rule over him. We say to the "plain Englishman": "It is your own fault. You have got full responsible Self-Government, both in the Provinces as well as in the Central Administration. Instead of complaining about your rulers, why do you not turn them out and get fresh ones?" But perhaps this article in our contemporary has been Sydenham-treated, and is intended as a warning against democratic Government generally, and, in particular, against Home Rule for India. Still, India would like to try her hand at Home Rule. Many years ago, when she was younger than she is to-day, she knew what Home Rule was, and had the most democratic forms of government. She has since enjoyed the experience of another form of government, and now wishes to revert to the old. And, having more experience in the long run, though perhaps not so recently, than Great Britain, she expects to make a better job of Self-Government than the "Manchester Guardian" would have us believe the "plain Englishman" has made of Self-Government for himself.

And this is what the "plain Englishman" sees:—

He sees the innumerable scandals which dog the administration of the war scandals for which there has never been any punishment; he sees great fortunes minted out of the nation's misery; he sees the whole machinery of the State being employed in the interests of profiteers to maintain prices at a level which is a burden to every working class and middle-class household.

And on the top of all this comes Mr. Chamberlain's Budget containing, says the "Manchester Guardian," the proposal, if indeed the almost incredible report prove substantially true, to make a gift of thousands of millions of pounds mainly to those who have profited by the war.

In other words, Mr. Chamberlain's proposed new consolidated loan, which our contemporary regards as an unmitigated piece of financial jugglery of a most dangerous kind. However this may be, England is evidently in a bad way, and, if the "Manchester Guardian" is to be believed, has by no means profited as she should have profited from the lessons the War came into the world to teach. Still, this is England's business, not ours. But we confess to a little anxiety how, amidst all this muddle India's affairs are going to be managed. England may play about as she likes with her own affairs, but she must be careful how she plays about with other people's.

This remarkable article in the "Manchester Guardian" is indeed a super-indictment of the British Government. Listen to this:

"We are afraid that the governing classes of this country, by which we mean not only the politicians but also the commercial and financial interests which have the ear of the politicians, have not yet grasped the gravity of the social conditions in which they are operating as recklessly."

And to this:

"They forget that there has been the greatest war of all times; that not a family in the country but has suffered; that a huge financial burden has accumulated; that many individuals profited from the general loss."

Fancy a Government forgetting all this! Why, they are as bad as naughty schoolboys. In fact they are worse, for the lesson has just been taught them with the utmost severity, and they are where they are for the special purpose of putting their memory to account. As a result, our contemporary tells us! "the credit of government—in the first instance of this Ministry, but also of government in general—has fallen exceedingly low." We are beginning to suspect that the real reason why India needs Home Rule is that, with her vast experience behind her, she may show the West what Responsible Government actually means. For it is clear that the Westerners' ideas of Self-Government have become terribly confused, possibly as a result of War strain!

THE PUNJAB ENQUIRY.

The "Challenge" (London) has the following observations on the Indian situation:—

Indian disaffection has always been difficult to trace to its true source, and the memories of the greased cartridges of 1857 are a warning to those who are too hasty in arriving at conclusions upon cause and effect. Nevertheless, it is high time that Mr. Montagu held some enquiry into the methods of recruiting carried on in the Punjab during the latter part of the war. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, has taken considerable credit unto himself for the numbers of Indians enlisted, but the system of rewards offered under his rule to the most successful recruiting-sergeants among the native heads of the villages was obviously open to the worst abuses of the press-gang, and Mr. Montagu should ascertain how far those in authority were aware of what was going on. An impartial enquiry would undoubtedly do much to rehabilitate the prestige of the British "raj" in the Punjab.

We have no information as to the methods of recruiting in the Punjab, although a number of allegations have found their way from time to time to our office. But the enquiry now promised should carefully go into the whole question of recruitment. There were innumerable abuses in England in connection with the administration of the Military Service Acts, abuses inseparable from the devolution of power into untrained and irresponsible hands. The system of rewards stated to have been offered by some Punjab authorities is, of course, most pernicious. We cannot expect that there should have been no abuse whatever, but the enquiry should cause adequate safeguards to be evolved against the recurrence of any trouble in the future. —"New India."

80 MILES AIR PHONE.

TALK WITH LONDON FROM CHANNEL PLANE.

A double triumph in night flying and wireless telephony was achieved during mail week by an aeroplane of the No. 1 Communication Squadron, R.A.F., which, carrying two passengers and nine bags of mails, flew from Kenley Aerodrome, near Croydon, to Paris against a powerful head wind in 4 hours 15 minutes. This is the first official night flight between the capitals.

The machine was a Handley Page bomber fitted with two 350 h.-p. Rolls-Royce "Eagle" engines and piloted by Capt. George Chadwick, M.C., R.A.F. The navigator was Lieut. H. E. E. Saunders, R.A.F. A start was made from Kenley at 1 a.m. and Paris reached at 5-15 a.m.

For the first 80 miles—that is, until the machine was well over the Channel—Col. Primrose, commanding the squadron at Kenley, was in constant telephonic communication with the aeroplane. The speech was so clear when the receiver was laid on the table in the wireless room the voice of the pilot could be plainly heard by persons outside the door.

The ground staff at Kenley overheard Capt. Chadwick speaking to the R.A.F. aerodrome at Lympne, on the Kentish coast, asking for lights to be displayed. Capt. Chadwick then told Col. Primrose he had passed Lympne, and a little later Capt. Chadwick was heard speaking to Marquise, on the Flanders coast. This is remarkable, as the instruments were designed for a range of 35 miles only, whereas conversation was actually carried out between 80 and 90 miles.

Capt. Chadwick, who flew the machine with passengers back to Kenley yesterday afternoon, said, on arrival, that he had found it quite as convenient to fly at night as by day. There was no error in the navigation, which was carried out solely by compass.—"The Daily Mail."

B. A. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Through oversight the name of Mr. Popatlal Dhaneshwar Vyas who has passed the B. A. examination in second class (Honours) was left out from the list published by us on the 14th instant.

(Continued from Column 6)

broadcast to almost everybody, whilst it was not to be extended to Egypt. We should give the people the assurance that we aimed honestly to promote self-government, and that in due time it would actually be given. He feared that the lash had been more freely used than it should have been. To use it for cases of petty larceny produced very bad feeling. Much mischief was done by the high-handed methods of inexperienced white officers in their treatment of natives There should be a clear statement of the attitude of the British Government to the Moslem religion throughout the world. We should make it clear that the interests of the Moslems were better looked after by the British Government than by any other Government.

CASUALTIES OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. C. Harmsworth (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs), following lines similar to those taken by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords, described the situation now existing in Egypt and the policy of the Government in regard to the country. Captain Wedgwood Benn had suggested that the Egyptian cotton-growers had lost £20,000,000 owing to alleged mismanagement on the part of the British authorities. He was wholly unable to trace this loss, but even if it had occurred let them think of the difficulty of removing the cotton crop in Egypt during the last two or three years, when the railways were largely occupied with the movement of troops and there was an almost incredible absence of shipping. No one could deny that our rule had been for the advantage of the population.

Questioned as to the number of people killed and wounded during the outbreak, he gave the following figures:—British soldiers: killed, 27; wounded 70. British civilians: wounded, 4. Indian soldiers: killed 9; wounded, 40. Armenians (in Cairo alone): Killed, 15; wounded, 11. Greeks (in Cairo alone); killed, 4; wounded, 2. Of Egyptians nearly 1,000 had been killed. (A member: "Shot."). They had been killed in the course of the suppression of the rebellion. The reports as to outrages on women in the course of the outbreak were discredited. There were well-authenticated reports of acts of kindness by individual Egyptians to British people.

Replying to a question by Captain Wedgwood Benn, he said that no Minister could give the House a cut-and-dried constitutional policy before the Commission which was to survey the whole situation had had time to consider the matter. The Government would continue to govern Egypt in association with the Sultan and his advisers, but they would not be indifferent to the claims of the Egyptian people for a due and increasing share in the management of Egyptian affairs.—"Manchester Guardian."

EGYPT'S SENSE OF WRONG

NEED OF ENQUIRY.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

Captain Wedgwood Benn drew attention, in the House of Commons on May 15, to the state of Egypt, and urged that a Commission should be appointed.

He said the present situation in Egypt, contrasted very unfavourably with that which existed before the war. The work of Lord Cromer and Lord Kitchener met with great success, and before the war broke out a larger measure of self-government was being enjoyed by Egypt than it had ever before possessed. In 1913 the Nationalists were rejoicing in the prospects of their country, but, after the war came, such large changes in the methods of administration were introduced that the people were seriously alienated. The commandeering of food and of labour was amongst the causes of unrest. In Egypt that moribund female D.O.R.A. had probably a better time than in any other part of the world. The predominance of the military element over the civilian in the administration produced very adverse feelings.

Since the armistice matters had not improved for Egyptians, who had borne their share in the war and had formed large expectations as to what was to be done for their country in the development of the organic law of 1913, which they owed to Lord Kitchener. They were greatly disillusioned to find that there was no disposition to give ear to Egypt's claims. Armenia was to have self-government, but Egypt, which had a more advanced civilisation, was to be denied its rights. The trust which was felt in 1914 had in 1919 become insurrection because of the disappointment which prevailed.

Dealing with the material causes of unrest, he pointed out that cotton was the chief product of Egypt. He quite understood that we could not during the war allow the free export of cotton to neutral countries, because cotton was an important constituent in the manufacture of munitions of war. But what steps did the British Government take, under the circumstances, to absorb the supplies of cotton and alleviate the hardship which must have fallen upon Egypt's principal source of wealth? Did the Government regard as excessive the estimate made by the Egyptians that the loss which the country had suffered in this connection amounted to £20,000,000 sterling?

LORD CURZON'S SPEECHES.

The constant resort to flogging to preserve discipline in the Labour Corps, which was not a fighting force, was amongst the grievances complained of. Then there was the excessive proportion of Englishmen in the public services, and the enforcement of the use of English in the law courts.

In important matters of finance the right of the Egyptian Legislature to be consulted had been disregarded, and the request that leading representatives of the Nationalist party should be allowed to present their case to the Government in London was refused. The speeches which Lord Curzon made to justify this case were most foolish and mischievous, and they had very nearly caused us to lose Egypt. A great Empire and little minds went ill together.

He suggested that a Commission should be sent at once to Egypt to make a sympathetic inquiry and help to solve the existing difficulties in a practical way. (Hear, hear.) An Egyptian Council, similar to the Indian Council, should be set up in London.

PENETRATING INQUIRY NEEDED.

Captain W. Ormsby-Gore (C.U.—Stafford) agreed that the main causes of trouble were political, and that there was need for improving the machinery of government at Whitehall. It was a profound blunder to refuse the request of the Egyptian Premier to come to London and state his own case. London was not sufficiently in touch with political conditions and affairs in Egypt. If we were going to run successfully our protectorate in Egypt we should have to set up a commission to go not only into the constitutional question, but into the whole administrative machinery of the country from top to bottom.

Mr. B. C. Spoor (Lamb.—Bishop Aukland) asked for an immediate inquiry into the allegations made against the military authorities in the report of the Egyptian Association. The amazing solidarity of the Egyptian people, as revealed in the recent uprising, appeared to have been enormously strengthened as the result of the policy we had pursued. He suggested that the proposed International Commission to be sent to certain parts of the Near East should make full inquiry into the claims of Egypt.

USE OF THE LASH.

Earl Winterton (C.U.—Horsham) stated that during the whole time he was in Egypt as a member of the Expeditionary Force he never came across any case of violence or cruelty on the part of British soldiers. There was no ground for the allegation that proper prices were not paid for commandeered supplies. Owing, as he believed, to the weakness of the Foreign Office, the civil administration was unable to stop the profiteering on the part of middlemen, chiefly Greeks. He regretted the suggestion that there had been any undue or unnecessary use of the lash in the Egyptian Labour Corps. He disliked the use of the lash as much as anybody, but the fact was the lash had been used in Egypt from time immemorial.

Captain Wedgwood Benn asked whether Earl Winterton justified the use of the lash for petty larceny.

Earl Winterton replied that he did not. It was unnecessary, but he did justify the placing of the natives under military control. Speaking of the unrest in the Moslem world, he asked for a plain declaration that we do not intend to deprive Turkey of any territory that is purely Turkish in origin, or to interfere with the holy places.

Colonel J. C. Wedgewood (Lab.—Newcastle-under-Lyme) had no doubt that the unrest was largely due to the end of the war and to the idea that liberty was to be distributed

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The activity of both monsoon currents increased yesterday and there has been a considerable increase in rainfall chiefly in the central and the eastern parts of the country.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 18th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.617	Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.3	Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.5	,,
Dew Point	77.8	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.811	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.5	,,
Minimum do	82.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind	188	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.01	Inch.
Total fall during month	14.62	,,
Do. do. year	14.73	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 19th.	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	
		Ju'e	h.	m.	ft	in	Ju'e	h.	m.	ft	in
Thur.	19	m	2	33	25	7	19	m	8	20	17	5
			6	2a	27	6			9	20	18	6
Fri.	20	m	3	24	25	4	20	m	9	7	18	4
			3	43a	27	0			10	14a	18	5
Sat.	21	m	4	25	25	1	21	m	11	6	19	3
			4	31a	28	7			11	18a	18	1
Sun.	22	m	5	37	25	2	22	m	11	19	20	1
			5	29a	26	3						
Mon.	23	m	6	54	25	6	23	m	0	28	17	6
			6	35a	26	0			0	44a	20	6
Tues.	24	m	8	14	26	4	24	m	1	2a	16	8
			7	44a	26	9			2	4a	20	5
Wed.	25	m	9	24	27	6	25	m	2	26	15	11
			8	59a	26	4			3	17a	19	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 19 (Thursday)	Sunrise	6h.	2m.	Sunset	7h. 18m
,, 20 (Friday)	,,	6h.	2m.	,,	7h. 18m.
,, 21 (Saturday)	,,	6h.	2m.	,,	7h. 18m.
,, 22 (Sunday)	,,	6h.	3m.	,,	7h. 19m.
,, 23 (Monday)	,,	6h.	3m.	,,	7h. 19m.
,, 24 (Tuesday)	,,	6h.	3m.	,,	7h. 19m.
,, 25 (Wednes)	,,	6h.	3m	,,	7h. 19m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h	34-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h	8-8m. p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 19th June, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi. Temperature has decreased generally, but is still above normal during the day in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky remains overcast and humidity is above normal at Allahabad; elsewhere skies have cleared and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature has fallen and is below normal except in the south-west, the deficiency being as much as 16 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind where Jacobabad records a maximum of 117 deg. F.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect and night temperature is in excess at Rajkot. Day temperature remains below normal in Central India West, but is above normal at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the south-eastern districts; Chanda has had 0.14in. and Raipur 1.67in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rain. Day temperature remains in large degrees in the south-east and is in moderate or considerable defect elsewhere; night temperature is also generally below the average.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan, Karwar reporting 0.21in. and Mormugao 0.40in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is generally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.29in. of rain and a few light showers have occurred in east Hyderabad. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature remains moderately or considerably below normal in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The activity of the monsoon has diminished considerably in the central parts of the country, but has increased on the west coast. No further development has taken place in the favourable conditions noticed yesterday for the advance of the Bay monsoon up the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast as far north as Mormugao and in the south-east of the Central Provinces and local in the south Bombay Deccan. The abnormally high temperatures that have prevailed for the last fortnight in the Punjab and the neighbouring districts have begun to diminish. Day temperature continues low in the Deccan and the central parts of the country.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th June, 1919:—

The activity of both the monsoon currents increased again yesterday and there has been a considerable increase in rainfall chiefly in the central and eastern parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Orissa, Central India East and the Central Provinces and local in Bengal, Hyderabad and the Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, the United Provinces and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Tavoy three inches; Moulmein, Kyaukpyu Akyab two; Rangoon, Diamond Island one and a half; Myitkyina four; Tezpur, Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar three; Sangor Island four; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Darjiling two; Balasore, Sambalpur three; Purnea, Mussooree one; Lucknow three; Bahraich six; Dehra Dun one and a half; Sutna two; Pachmarhi, Seoni two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 19th of June, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	85.1	85.0	61		0	0
Do. (18th)					0	—0.07
Jask	92.1	77.3	73		0	—0.14
Muskat	102.9	83.9	72		0	
Do. (					1	
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.6	87.6	61		0	—0.33
Rawalpindi	111.6	78.3	31		0	—0.74
Lahore	110.8	88.1	49		0	—0.62
Hissar	111.2	84.5	52		0.12	—0.82
Ambala	107.6	82.7	60		0	—1.00
Delhi	110.6	88.8	67		0	—1.02
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.7	88.4	39		0.73	+0.05
Mainpuri	97.6	82.4	53		0.19	—0.40
Jhansi	103.6	86.3	52		1.08	—0.25
Cawnpore	93.4	84.1	69		0.26	—0.86
Allahabad	85.6	79.7	79		1.37	+0.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	117.5	83.2	72		0	—0.07
Karachi	87.8	81.8	82		0	—0.18
Ajmer	94.8	80.7	66		0.24	—0.58
Jaipur	104.5	85.2	48		1.05	+0.14
Kotah	102.8	83.0	56		1.68	+0.55
Mount Abu	82.6	66.4	81		0.80	—0.51
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.8	80.9	76		0.20	—0.44
Dwarka	—	—	—		—	—
Veraval	84.4	82.1	86		0.37	—2.74
Rajkot	100.9	81.9	64		0.47	—1.58
Bhavnagar Para	102.4	81.4	65		1.33	—1.54
Surat	96.8	84.9	75		1.30	—2.16
Ahmedabad	102.6	81.5	66		1.71	—0.70
Deesa	102.7	80.9	62		0.96	+0.39
Neemuch	94.1	76.8	63		1.09	+0.16
Indore	88.8	74.1	70		9.03	+5.88
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.9	75.3	73		3.70	+0.91
Saugor	91.0	74.8	73		1.69	+0.36
Hoshangabad	92.9	75.0	76		11.07	+8.64
Khandwa	87.8	74.4	74	0.01	7.92	+4.37
Akola	84.0	73.9	78		7.99	+4.74
Amraoti	88.3	73.3	72	0.02	5.96	+2.21
Nagpur	79.0	73.8	80	0.02	12.94	+8.17
Chanda	78.0	71.2	82	0.04	11.19	+7.17
Raipur	75.7	68.9	85	1.67	20.64	+16.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.5	82.6	80		14.62	+4.28
Ratnagiri	84.9	80.3	84	0.02	19.97	+0.19
Marmugao	86.8	—	89	0.40	18.12	—2.95
Karwar	85.9	80.0	83	0.21	13.38	—12.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.9	76.3	64		2.79	—0.44
Ahmednagar	84.2	73.4	71	0.04	1.62	—2.27
Poona	81.8	77.0	78		2.44	—0.91
Sholapur	87.0	74.7	67		7.57	+4.55
Bijapur	84.4	73.5	76		2.69	—0.08
Belgaum	76.3	66.3	96	0.19	7.45	+2.22
Aurangabad	84.9	73.0	73		2.45	—1.23
Nizamabad (Indur)	81.9	72.0	75	0.09	3.59	+0.31
Hyderabad	84.0	72.1	72	0.03	5.42	+2.32
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.5	76.7	83	0.22	9.08	—16.68
Calicut	87.0	77.1	91	0.92	19.09	—13.69
Cochin	87.5	77.1	82	0.02	10.72	—5.34
Colombo	86.0	78.6	87	0.14	1.97	—4.44
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.1	75.4	65	0.09	3.59	+0.63
Bellary	93.	76.7	54	..	1.57	+0.19
Cuddapah	100.5	78.3	45	..	2.08	+0.26
Madras	105.0	80.5	51	0.02	1.32	+0.08
Bangalore	85.4	67.6	76	..	0.91	—1.43
Coimbatore	94.	73.5	77	0.02	0.62	—0.61
Trichinopoly	101.	80.5	58	..	0.85	—0.94
Negapatam	99.	80.1	64	..	3.18	+2.46

MONTAGU OR CURTIS?

The "Independent" writes:—

There is nothing remarkable or original in the lengthy speech made by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons while moving the second reading of the Government of India Bill. When a considerable portion of the speech of the Secretary of State on the Bill is published in this country, it will appear rather anomalous that the actual text of the Bill on which the speech is made should not yet be available to the people of this country. Perhaps here is an illustration of what Mr. Montagu called "Government by despatch with all its cumbrous machinery, all its necessary delaying methods and all the difficulties attending the considering and reconsidering of plans and projects"! One of the noteworthy observations of Mr. Montagu related to the origin of the Bill itself. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report, it is known as widely in England to-day as in this country, had its origin in brains other than those of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. As some one has remarked the Montagu-Chelmsford Report smells more of "Marris and Curtis" than of "Montagu and Chelmsford". However that may be, Mr. Montagu has deemed it necessary to repudiate critics who have been laying stress on the Curtisian share in the promulgation of the Government of India Bill. According to Reuter, "Mr. Montagu remarked that it was suggested in some quarters that the Bill arose spontaneously in the minds of the Viceroy and himself without previous enquiry or consideration under the influence of Mr. Lionel Curtis." He however "emphasised that the conclusion on which the Bill was based was reached spontaneously as a necessary consequence of prolonged discussions in India", and referred to the work of the Committees, all of which have occupied, "almost exactly two years of discussion." However, any reader with ordinary intelligence can easily see the close resemblance between the Report Scheme and the scheme of Mr. Lionel Curtis and that is the reason, perhaps, why the Curtisian "influence" could not be dismissed as a figment of the critics' imagination even by the Secretary of State. Though not relevant in a speech in the House of Commons on the Government of India Bill, it is quite patent why Mr. Montagu should have referred to Mr. Lionel Curtis in such eulogistic terms: "The Empire owed a great debt of gratitude to the patriotic and devoted services which Mr. Curtis had given to the considerations of the problem." After expatiating on the stale incidents and familiar circumstances with which the Report scheme is associated Mr. Montagu defended its most fantastic, which is also its most important, aspect, viz., dualism. After a lengthy explanation, Mr. Montagu "re-emphasised that the basis of the whole policy is its transitional nature." However, the reactionaries in England, including some of Mr. Montagu's quondam supporters, so far as his Indian scheme was concerned—are apparently bent on destroying dyarchy.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19th June, 1919, was 29.874 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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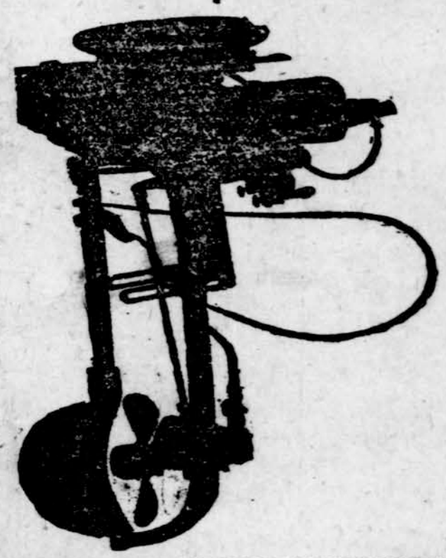

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